FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NAVAL, MILITARY EXERCISE HELD IN GDR, PPR, CSSR

LD281625 Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] A naval and military exercise of the Warsaw Treaty Organization is being held in the German Democratic Republic, (?Poland) and Czechoslovakia and (?the southern) regions of the Baltic Sea. Soviet land and naval forces are also involved in the exercise, commanded by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, the Soviet defense minister.

OBSERVERS AT 'DANUBE-84' MILITARY EXERCISES

LD281736 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Mihaly Korom and Janos Borbandi have inspected one of the maneuvers of the "Danube-84" exercise. The secretary of the Central Committee and the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers were accompanied by Colonel General Istvan Olah, chief of staff. Mihaly Korom and Janos Borbandi were briefed about the exercise, now in its 3d day, and about the joint activity of the Hungarian, Czechoslovak and Soviet staffs and troops. The two politicians watched the gunfire, carried out under difficult battle conditions, by a mechanized artillery unit -- one of the most important maneuvers of the exercise. Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff [as heard] of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, was present.

The "Danube-84" joint military operational strategic exercise is being continued according to plan.

ALBANIA VIEWS PACT MANOEUVRES AS WARMONGERING

AU281306 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 28 Jun 84

["Expression of the Aggressive and Hegemonist Nature of the Soviet Social Imperialists -- a New Series of Manoeuvres of the Warsaw Treaty" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 28 (ATA) -- In fierce rivalry with the American imperialists and the NATO bloc, the Soviet socialimperialists are making continuous efforts to strengthen their military potential as well as that of the allies of the Warsaw Treaty. The manoeuvres of the land forces, with the participation of the troops of the Soviet Union, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, which began in the western part of Hungary, serve also this aim. Meanwhile, it is expected that the Soviet land and air forces, permanentl stationed in the territories of Poland, East Germeny and Czechoslovakia, will begin tomorrow their biggest maneuvres since 1982. Naval units of the Soviet fleet of Baltic will take part in these manoeuvres that will take place in the Polish and East German territorial waters.

These demonstrations of force are accompanied by warmongering statements of the Soviet top military men. In a speech held in Kremlin before the high-ranking military men, the Soviet defence minister, Marshal Ustinov, made new warmongering calls to develop and strengthen the military potential of the Soviet socialimperialists to perfect the technology of the conventional and nuclear armament and to further perfect the war tactics.

ROMANIAN PAPER COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC SUMMIT

AU272008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 27 Jun 84

["Articles in the Press: 'The Strengthening of the Collaboration Within the CMEA in the Interests of Every Member Country's Progress, of Increasing the Forces of Socialism'" -- AGERPRES headline; name of paper in which the following article appeared not given]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/6/1984 -- The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP debated, based on the account presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the conclusions of the economic summit of the countries in the membership of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [CMEA] held recently in Moscow, which examined the most important problems of economic development and of collaboration within the council. Approving fully the documents endorsed at the meeting, which offer a broad and efficient framework for the strengthening of the collaboration among the CMEA countries, the Executive Political Committee assessed highly the constructive participation in the debates of the Romanian delegation headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. In this sense, the Executive Political Committee stressed "the outstanding contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, by Socialist Romania to the proper unfolding and preparation of the conference, stressing that, through the documents and decisions endorsed, through the directions of action and principles affirmed, this opens prospects for raising higher the mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation within the CMEA, both on a bilateral and multilateral plane, in the interests of a more marked development of the member-countries' national economies, of increasing the force and prestige of socialism in the world arena".

It is known that a declaration was endorsed at the meeting, on the main directions of development and further deepening of the economic, technological and scientific collaboration among the CMEA member-countries. Positive as a whole, comprising a string of very important measures and actions for the development of the council's member-states, the document highlights the need for strengthening and improving the collaboration within the CMEA in view of spurring the development of each and all, of solving by joint forces the major issues posed by every member country's progress. This is the idea which inspired the foundation of the CMEA and which makes its central target, the end of its entire activity.

Such a fundamental requirement acquires special importance today, when crisis phenomena obtain in the world economy which affect virtually all states, facing them with a host of difficulties that one way or another tell also on the socialist countries. It can therefore be said that precisely by corroborating its efficiency in such complex conditions, by asserting actually its capability to support and encourage the economic progress, to ensure the member-countries' progress. [as received] Therefore, it is very important that the member countries of the CMEA have decided to promote their collaboration onto a new, higher stage.

It appears from the meeting's document that a series of problems of outstanding importance were debated during the proceedings. In this frame, the securing of a steady and intense technologic and scientific progress comes to the fore as a very stringent and topical problem.

It is known that in our epoch, characterized by the most powerful technological and scientific revolution in history, the wide-scale application to production of the latest gains of human genius is the decisive factor of getting high labour productivity, of raising the products' qualitative level and increasing their competitivity in the world market, for complex, higher turning to use of all raw and auxiliary materials and energy resources, the cutting down of production costs, the general increase of economic efficiency.

And socialism, which has the historic mission to actually prove it is the most advanced system, which has to win economic victory by attaining higher labour productivity, can attain this target only by asserting itself as the main promoter of technological and scientific progress. And it is a reality that the CMEA member-countries, the socialist countries in general, have a vast technological, scientific, material and human potential and the great advantage of planned management, apt to avoid parallelisms, and the waste of social labour. In the light of these requirements, very important are the measures agreed upon at the conference which stipulate the joint elaboration, based on national programmes, of a complex programme of technological and scientific progress for 15-20 years, to the end of more rapidly solving the major problems in science and technology and applying to production the results got in mutually advantageous conditions in the CMEA member-countries.

Of course, the technological and scientific progress has to be ensured in every sector of economic and social life, but especially in the directions of decisive importance for the development of all economic branches, such as machine-building. Electronics, micro-processors and robots are today peak sectors which, by supplying high-tech, high-quality machinery and equipment are of decisive importance for the general progress of every national economy. Therefore, the deepening of cooperation and specialization in such branches, as agreed upon at the meeting, is important not only in order to avoid any lag behind or just keep abreast with world technico-scientific progress, but also to keep the member-countries, the socialist states in the vanguard of it, in their own interests, and of the cause of socialism in the world, of the rise in the welfare of their peoples, and of the increase of the power of attraction of the new system.

It is also mighty important that during the CMEA summit one of the dramatic questions of world development was approached -- namely that of raw materials, fuel and energy, a question on which the future of economic progress in the world depends. The great possibilities of the member-countries in this respect are well known, as well as their place in the world production which provide strong material premises to meet the needs of the countries which collaborate and cooperate within the CMEA. Starting from these facts, during the summit complex programmes of actions were agreed upon for the expansion of collaboration in production and mutual deliveries, concomitantly with a more economical use of energy and raw materials on the basis of introducing new technologies, so as to provide for the implementation of the development projects of the CMEA member-countries.

Stress is laid in the documents of the CMEA summit on the significance of agriculture and food-related matters. As known, Romania has time and again pointed out the importance of adopting measures for the expansion and diversification of collaboration in these domains, the improvement of the structures and mechanism of production and for the joint settlement of technico-scientific questions in the farm and food domains. The fact is also very important that it was agreed during the summit to develop the technico-material base of agriculture and the food industry with a view to further improving supply and meeting the population's consumption needs.

Naturally, all these are highly important targets and their translation into fact requires methods which should provide for the further deepening of collaboration and of its efficiency. Why is it so important to coordinate plans as a method of organizing economic and technico-scientific cooperation within the CMEA? First, it is a specific expression of the basic cooperation principles within the CMEA providing for a just blending of the national and international interests of the member-states. This method helps each and every country to coordinate its self-reliantly worked out economic development plans with those of other states, while agreeing on joint targets and ways of mutual collaboration. Therefore mention deserves the fact that the documents of the summit stress that the coordination of the plans will be the main instrument of economic policies in domains of mutual cooperation.

In connection with this it is worth mentioning that stable and durable bases should underlie mutual relations in the form of long-term accords and contracts, as a basic form of collaboration within the CMEA. Like accords and contracts open large avenues to collaboration, provide conditions for each national planning body to set its targets and assess its possibilities of collaboration on time, providing a framework for a better coordination of plans, ensuring stable and efficient relations among the member-countries.

Pointing to the importance of the decisions made and measures covenanted, our party believes that in keeping with provisions and the collaboration principles set by the summit and written down in its documents, it is now essential to materialize these decisions without delay in specific long-term agreements -- bilaterally and multilaterally -- and to pursue their implementation and efficient translation into life unswervingly, and to see their positive effects as soon as possible. In this sense, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP charged the government, the State Planning Committee, economic ministries and other central economic institutions in our country to devise programmes and measures to put in practice these agreements and actions -- on the basis of longterm accords in particular -- in keeping with what was covenanted during the summit and to see to their translation into fact.

Undoubtedly, the steady implementation of the decisions and understandings covenanted will contribute to the improvement of collaboration, cooperation and specialization within the CMEA, to the joint settlement of the problems posed by the vast projects of building the new system and by the world phenomena and developments, in the interests of a faster growth of each country, of the increase of the might and prestige of socialism the world over.

WARSAW 3-DAY YOUTH RELATIONS MEETING ENDS

LD290937 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] A 3-day meeting of the socialist countries' defense and sport organizations, which was devoted to further reinforcing fraternal relations between the young people of the socialist community, has ended in Warsaw. The Czechoslovak delegation to the meeting was headed by Lieutenant General Vaclav Horacek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union for Cooperation With the Army.

YUGOSLAV TRIALS REVEAL POLICY OF PERSECUTION

AU270932 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 27 Jun 84

["Imprisonments en Masse of the Albanian Youngsters in Kosovo" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 27 /ATA/ -- The Yugoslav new agency TANJUG reports that through an urgent trial, heavy sentences were passed for 34 Albanians recently. According to TANJUG, the trial conducted in Pristina sentenced 29 Albanians with imprisonment terms up to 14 years, on June 25. TANJUG reported also that another trial was conducted in Peja [Pec] against 12 students and two farmers, who were sentenced with imprisonment terms up to 5 years. The same agency reports that another trial against a group of Albanians started in Pristina. This is the fourth trial conducted in Kosovo since the beginning of June. The Yugoslav press has reported that soon, other Albanians from Kosovo will be brought to trial.

These bitter trials have attracted the attention of the world press as well. It is pointing out the policy of persecution and chauvinist violence against the Albanians in Yugoslavia.

GREECE'S PAPOULIAS WELCOMES KAPLLANI 28 JUNE

AU281854 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] At the invitation of Karolos Papoulias, first alternate foreign minister of the Republic of Greece, Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, left today for Greece. He was welcomed at Athens airport by Karolos Papoulias and officials of the Greek Foreign Ministry. Ksenofon Nushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Albania to the Republic of Greece, and other embassy officials were also present.

LAOTIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU281855 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (Souban Salitthilat), arrived in our country today for a friendly visit. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Sokrat Plaka, deputy foreign minister, and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The delegation held talks this afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

NEW THAI ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ALIA

AU281138 Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1800 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Prathip Sosirat, ambassador extraordinary and plenipentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. The ceremony was also attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Zeqi Agolli, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ANTONOV CASE LEAKS SERVE ANTI-BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN

AU281155 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 27 Jun 84 p 3

[Yavor Tsakov article: "Once Again Lies Presented as Truth; Visible and Invisible Mechanisms of the Anti-Bulgarian Provocation"]

[Text] The leaking of information is a frequent manifestation of Italian sociopolitical life, which also affects the legal institution and all its branches. The reasons for this lack of discretion are not so much inherent in the Italian people's national character as in the desire to arrange things to the advantage of one person and to the detriment of others. In this respect no one is guaranteed of remaining outside the circle of dishonest and deliberately concocted deals, especially when the leaking of information in itself contains elements of lies, slanders, and simple deception, as well as large-scale political provocation.

Last week Italian Public Prosecutor Antonio Albano confirmed the well-known truth that an accidental leaking of information can only be ... accidental. This pun can be linked to the game of tension to which Bulgarian Sergey Antonov is being subjected by force, and together with him all those who are convinced of his innocence. While we were in doubt about the person who revealed the conclusive opinion of the public prosecutor and spread it outside the walls of the public prosecutors' office, placing it in the mouth of the vagrant American journalist Claire Sterling, Albano himself repeated the fact which was stated at Sterling's press conferences -- namely that Albano himself is convinced of the fact that the attempt against the pope was prepared by the Bulgarians, presumably with Soviet assistance! The strange thing about this case is not the coincidence of absolutely unconfirmed assertions -- the strange thing is that Albano, unlike Claire Sterling, is acquainted with the laws of investigation secrecy, and nevertheless tries to avoid them by inserting words such as "presumably," which are likely to affect the reputation of any serious legal official when he is talking about such serious matters. Consequently, the present information leak can be called classical from the point of view of the shady goals it pursues -- namely to reincite the anti-Bulgarian campaign and to convince public opinion of an obvious untruth before investigating Judge Martella has adopted his final decision on this case.

I would not like to indulge in considering moral issues and the legal loyalty of a person who is involved in a conspiracy against Bulgaria, in view of the fact that the professional criminal Agca remains his only source of information. According to Albano, Agca has told many lies, but also several truths. The question in this case is: Why is the Italian prosecutor inclined to believe lies which are presented as truths, given the fact that he must certainly have heard about Agca having been manipulated in prison before making his fantastic revelations?

In order to answer this question we must turn our clocks back 4 months in order to revive the impressions I had during my stay in Rome. In the eternal city the monuments of art are eternal, but what is written in the newspapers, said over the radio, or shown on television must fly away with time and be replaced by the next flow of information. When I returned from Italy I was asked: What are people in Italy saying about the Antonov case, which fills us with emotion as human beings and as citizens of a divided planet? I had to disappoint some people by replying that for 10 days I had not read even one line on this subject, just as if Sergey Antonov, who was under house arrest on "Galliani" Street at that time, was in Bulgaria and the case had been closed a long time ago.

As Shakespeare quite correctly pointed out, madness has its logic. Why then should this provocation not proceed along strictly determined laws, which have nothing in common with the laws of jurisdiction? [sentence as published] I think that this happened at the time when the next stage of the dirty game was being prepared which we are now witnessing. Our compatriot was taken out of prison; then he was sent back to it, and now they have again transferred him to his apartment and placed him under house arrest. I would like to exclude the possibility that all this is being done by accident, by an invisible mechanism of the people who are interested in all this, because the gap between the absolutely unjustified attack against Bulgaria and the blackmail which accompanies it is minimal. Who will pay for all this? This question remains unanswered for the time being. In exchange for all this, when I was paying my bill with my own money in a store on the "Corso," the polite owners, having understood that I am Bulgarian, immediately connected my nationality to "that Bulgarian who wanted to kill the pope." I explained things to them as well as I could -- to these people, who like Sergey Antonov, had certainly become the victims of a provocation.

Can you now guess why Public Prosecutor Albano is inclined to believe in lies? It is simply because without the permanent and stubborn persistence of lies, the provocation would not have existed, would not have remained in the consciousness of the West Europeans who were once again subjected to its heavy repetition. This is what cannot leave us indifferent to all those betrayers of the goddess of justice, who are distorting justice to the advantage of the most aggravated international relations, to the advantage of nonunderstanding and suspicion. Actually -- and this is the last and most important question we are asking -- who is most interested in a similar development on the European Continent? We can hardly accuse Italian justice organs of such a deed; their possibilities are not as great. However, those circles from across the ocean that are fully applying their crusades against socialism and mutual confidence are now trying to exert jurisdiction. There is only one coincidence in this case -- namely, that the first crusaders in history started from Rome.

At a conference on "international terrorism" held in Washington, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz expressed himself in this spirit. His speech was filled with threats against "the international league of terror," which, according to him, is embodied by certain socialist states and certain developing countries conducting a policy outside American standards of behavior. The leader of U.S. diplomacy, speaking in a quite undiplomatic tone, did not refrain from mentioning the "Antonov case," throwing accusations about the attempt against the pope's life in 1981 against Bulgaria and against the Soviet Union. It is interesting to ask whether George Shultz' arguments are the same as those of his compatriot, Claire Sterling, about whose close relations with the CIA no one is in doubt. Shultz' speech contained one correct, conclusive statement; namely, that "terrorism is the enemy of freedom," which immediately explains why Sergey Antonov remains on the threshold of an Italian prison, facing the threat of court prosecution.

ZHIVKOV PRAISES DPRK RELATIONS DURING KIM VISIT

15 June Banquet Speech

SK161127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1108 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 15 (KCNA) -- Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, made a speech at a grand banquet he arranged on June 15 in honor of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On behalf of the Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic and on his own behalf, Comrade Todor Zhivkov warmly welcomed the distinguished guest, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He said: Still now, I see in my mind's eye the looks of Pyongyang and Hamhung, a beautiful coastal city, which have risen on the debris, impressive looks of factories and enterprises and neatly arranged and cultivated fields, which I saw with satisfaction during my visit to the DPRK. Comrade Kim Il-song, I would look back with great satisfaction on our meetings, which left eternal marks in the relations between Bulgaria and Korea based on the immovable principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

I think it a manifestation of our common view to say that the cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples is developing on a constant upsurge, our political contacts, mutually beneficial trade and cultural relations are on an excellent level and they all contribute to mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples. I express our conviction that the already begun talks, too, will contribute to further developing and enriching cooperation between the two countries. Because there exist beside the achievements a series of objective possibilities of a new, more effective form for common work. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which we will sign will no doubt be a guarantee for this. The treaty will confirm the high level of the development of our relations in different fields and serve as a powerful motive force to activate and expand them in the interests of our two peoples, peace and socialism.

Both the Bulgarian and Korean peoples have covered the road of the prolonged arduous revolutionary struggle for national and social emancipation. With the decisive help of the Soviet Army, our people achieved the long-cherished freedom and set out on peaceful, creative labour in high spirits. We are rejoiced at the successes made by you in the fulfilment of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in socialist construction. We sincerely wish you new victory for the advance of the DPRK.

I reaffirm our invariable solidarity and support for the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea aimed at easing the tension in the Korean peninsula, at the peaceful reunification of the country upon a democratic basis. More than 30 years have passed since the armed invasion against the DPRK, but the situation on the Korean peninsula remains strained. We resolutely condemn the attempts at eternalizing the partition of Korea. The Bulgarian People's Republic supports the efforts of the DPRK to make the American troops withdraw from South Korea. She supports also your proposals for a peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea. This stand is principled and accords with the interests of the Korean people and peace and security for the peoples in this region.

The present-day international situation is exceptionally complicated and alarming. The U.S. Administration and the most reactionary imperialist forces continue pursuing the policy of all-out showdown and the policy of increasing tension in the world. The latest Washington session of NATO reaffirmed their intention to keep on deploying new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This means that the threat of a destructive nuclear war is rising.

The world reaction tries to break the already made military strategic balance and obtain unilateral military predominance, resorting to reckless and unprecedented-in-scope arms race.

The aim of the world reaction is well known. It is to enforce its will by dint of force, continue the openly declared "crusade" against socialism and curb the righteous desire of the people for revolutionary and democratic reforms. Peace and security and the destiny of the whole mankind are at stake. Though the danger is drawing near, we believe the plans of the warmongers will be thwarted. Because the countries of socialism, the communist and workers' parties, the national liberation, anti-imperialist and anti-war movements, all the sober-minded people of the planet desire peace, cooperation and progress.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have made realistic proposals for the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements, for the averting of a nuclear catastrophe. These proposals, which have been either rejected or answered in silence by the United States and their allies, enjoy the support and approval of the world public.

We give high assessment to the support of your country for the struggle against imperialist aggressive policy and against the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe and also to the resoluteness of the DPRK in standing a link in the common anti-imperialist joint front under the banner of socialism and communism, as declared by you, Comrade Kim Il-song, some time ago.

The foreign policy credo of the socialist countries is the peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems. What we have always striven at and will continue to strive is detente and disarmament, understanding and cooperation. We think that every single question today can be solved through negotiations, but honest negotiations, resting on the principles of equality and equal security.

The Bulgarian People's Republic contributes with its consistent and constructive foreign policy to the struggle to ease international tension, guarantee world peace and develop cooperation between all states.

About three months after, the Bulgarian people are observing the 40th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution. Bulgaria, once a backward bourgeois state, has turned in this historically short period into a modern socialist state with a developed industry and large-scale, mechanized agriculture. The achievements of socialist Bulgaria are results of the devoted labour of the entire people full of creative stamina, the April Leninist general line of the Bulgarian Communist Party and beneficial cooperation with all socialist countries. After the adoption of the program of the Bulgarian Communist Party on the building of a developed socialist society, our socialist development brought about exceptionally good results. Now we are enlisting our all efforts to implement the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the national conference of the party in March this year.

I express once more our conviction that the matters which would be agreed on at our current meeting and talks will be a new motive force of deepening friendship and cooperation between the BPR and the DPRK. They will contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist countries aimed at peace and socialism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov proposed a toast to the Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and inspirer of all victories of the Korean people, to the friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal parties, two countries and two peoples and to the health of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

16 June Sofia Speech

SK171322 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council Chairman, at a mass meeting held in Sofia on 16 June to welcome Kim Il-song; translated version read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, dear Korean friends, and comrades: I am happy to once again welcome at a welcoming meeting of workers in Sofia Comrade Kim Il-song, our respected guest, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and DPRK president, and the comrade members of the DPRK party and government delegation. Comrade Kim Il-song, we sincerely welcome you as our great friend, as publicly recognized leader of the WPK and the Korean people, and as a prominent activist of the international communist and labor movements. With the feeling of happiness, we greet the delegation of the fraternal Korean people, who are confidently building socialism with revolutionary zeal and with noble diligence.

Comrades, the peoples of our two countries have the deepest respect and the sincere feeling of friendship for each other. Our Bulgarian people know well the heroic struggle of the Korean people against foreign occupiers. Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the valliant guerrillas of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army added a brilliant chapter to the history of the liberation struggle against the Japanese colonialists, During World War II, the Korean people attained a historic victory by struggling with Soviet warriors shoulder to shoulder. Later, they founded the DPRK. A revolutionary social change took place in Korea to meet the interest of the broad strata of the people.

Our Bulgarian people remember that the South Korean authorities provoked an aggressive war in 1950 against the DPRK. The U.S. imperialists and reactionaries from many countries pounced to deprive the heroic Korean people of freedom, to trample independence underfoot, and to suppress the struggle of the Korean people to build a new life. The people of your country displayed excellent valor and the spirit of self-sacrifice and gave a deserving lesson to the aggressors and warmongers. During the period of grim trials, socialist countries and all progressive and democratic forces extended invariable aid and international solidarity to you. We are proud to note that, during the period that was grim for you, the People's Republic of Bulgaria supported your righteous cause and performed its international duty.

Comrades, under the leadership of the WPK, Korea, which was a poor and backward colonial and agricultural appendage for a long time, has turned into a socialist country with powerful and modern industry and a developed rural economy, enjoying high international prestige. Today the DPRK has stable energy, metallurgical, and machine manufacturing bases. We are happy to see that the industry of People's Korea occupies three-quarters of the total products of the country. Today, the enterprises and plants of your country produce in a few days goods whose production took a year in 1944. The agricultural production of your country has reached a high level. Science, technology, education for the people, public health, arts, and sports have developed rapidly. The material welfare of Korean workers has improved. The task assigned to the people of your country to implement the decision of the Sixth WPK Congress is vast.

Dear comrades, your success is the fruition of creative labor of the Korean workers, peasants, and working intellectuals and is the result of the implementation of the policy of the party Central Committee led by the WPK and Comrade Kim Il-song.

All our BCP members and Bulgarian workers sincerely celebrate your labor success that will contribute to perserving peace on a global scale and to strengthening socialist forces. We sincerely wish you, our dear friends, a new, greater success.

Comrades, we believe that, had the Korean people not been divided artificially by the imperialists, the DPRK would have attained a greater success in socialist construction.

The main obstacle to the peaceful solution of the Korean question is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces, who have turned South Korea into their bridgehead and nuclear arsenal. The policy of stepping up war preparations, instigation of war psychology, and harsh suppression are arousing discontent among broad segments of the South Korean people. But all of this could not break the Korean people's will for national reunification and will not be able to do so in the future.

We support the consistent constructive policy of the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government to create an atmosphere of trust on the Korean peninsula and to realize the aspiration of your people for the country's reunification.

The stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is firm. We resolutely denounce the United States and other reactionary forces for their schemes to perpetuate the division of Korea. We hold that the reunification of Korea should be achieved in a peaceful manner on a democratic basis without any outside interference. Our party and country support the initiatives of the DPRK for replacing the present armistice agreement with a peace agreement, adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South, mutually reducing armed forces, and converting the Korean peninsula into a zone without nuclear weapons. They are, indeed, proposals for providing a sincere and fruitful dialogue between the North and the South. When these proposals are realized, they will contribute to stabilizing [konjonhage] the situation on the Korean peninsula, guaranteeing peace, and easing tension in the Far East.

Dear Korean friends, on 9 September, the Bulgarian people will mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution. It is natural for us to link this delightful anniversary with the achievements we have made in political, economic, (?spiritual), and social life.

Bulgaria, which was a backward bourgeois country, has become today a socialist industrial and agricultural country with a rapidly developing industry, a highly mechanized socialist rural economy, and a blooming and developing culture. The gains of Bulgaria today are a result of our people's devoted labor and of the thorough implementation of the April Leninist general line of the BCP. At the same time, we always think that these successes are also a result of socialist internationalism. This is because we cannot think of these successes without active participation in socialist economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. These successes of ours are a concrete manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system and the might of socialist internationalism.

The vitality of socialist internationalism was agian demonstrated at the highest-ranking economic meeting which has just concluded in Moscow. At this meetng, a (?special) significance of the socialist economic unity [tonghap] within CEMA was reconfirmed and new long-range directions were put forth for the mutual activities of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation among the fraternal CEMA member-countries. We are sure that implementation of the agreed matters is in the interest of the Bulgarian people, of all fraternal peoples, and of the socialist and peace cause.

The BCP members and all Bulgarian people are making efforts to accomplish the tasks put forth by the 12th BCP Congress and by the national party representatives meeting which was held in an atmosphere of high political and labor upsurges. What are those tasks? Their basic points are to complete the material and technological foundations for a developed socialism on the basis of up-to-date successes of scientific and technological progress, to guarantee a more intensive people's economy, to consummate the planned guidance to the socialist labor organization and economy, and to achieve high quality and efficiency in all sectors. At the same time, we are also overcoming the difficulties laid in our way and are struggling to overcome the negative phenomena and shortcomings in our life.

The BCP is adhering to its basic goals of having people display their creative zeal and creativity by fostering the new socialist man, speeding up his many-sided development, solidfying socialist democracy, and satisfying more smoothly the material and spiritual demand of the workers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrades, the tasks which are being carried out by the Bulgarian and Korean peoples can be fulfilled under the condition of world peace, and mutual understanding and cooperation among countries. To our regret, however, the international situation remains complicated and strained. Moreover, it is fraught with an explosive danger owing to bellicose imperialism, particularly the present U.S. Administration's policy of aggression and the big stick. This policy of the U.S. Administration is aimed at destroying the military strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Imperialism is recklessly scheming to gain military superiority over socialism and to impose its opinion from the standpoint of strength. This adventurous line is also expressed in the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The countermeasures taken by the Warsaw Pact nations in this connection were just ones to cope with the growing threat to the security of these countries. Their intention in taking the countermeasures is clear and firm. In other words, the Warsaw Pact nations will never allow the already established military strategic balance to be destroyed.

We fully support the position of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who stated that everyone should realize that any military adventurism will not find us unprepared and no potential aggressor can hope to escape a destructive counterblow.

Of course, it is not that there is no way out of the prevailing situation. If the United States and its allies stop the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles and withdrew them from Europe, the measures taken by the Warsaw Pact nations will be canceled, a necessary prerequisite to the resumption of the Geneva talks created, and the tensions in Europe and the world eased. We hope that the Stockholm conference will succeed in achieving an agreement on significant practical initiatives to strengthen confidence and security in Europe.

What will they be specifically? We maintain that the countries participating in the conference that have nuclear arms should bear the responsibility for not using these weapons first, that they should not use military strength, that they should sign a treaty on maintaining peaceful relations, that they should initiate a meeting to freeze or reduce military expenditures proportionately or absolutely, that they should eliminate chemical weapons in Europe, that they should create nuclear-free zones in many areas of Europe, especially on the Balkan Peninsula and in northern Europe, and that they should provide other measures to strengthen trust. Signing such agreements would be a significant gain for reason and political good will.

Comrades, the growing aggressiveness of the belligerent imperialism has assumed an international nature. The aggressive policy pursued by U.S. imperialism in Central America, the Caribbean region, the Middle East, the Gulf area, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific has caused indignation and wrath. The United States does not bother to disguise its strategy of using the Asian Continent as a stronghold for the fulfillment of its aggressive designs.

The present Asian situation cannot but arouse apprehensions. This is why the People's Republic of Bulgaria unconditionally supports the proposals to hold talks for the steps to strengthen trust in the Far East with the participation of all concerned countries. We support all the proposals for achieving understanding and normalizing the relations between the states in the Southeast Asian region and converting this region into a zone of peace and security.

The basic orientation of the foreign policy pursued by our party and state is to struggle consistently to remove the danger of a nuclear war and thwart the arms race. We not only proclaim this publicly but are resolutely expressing our constructive position in the United Nations and all authoritative international conferences. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, faithful to her consistent policy principles, will continue to contribute to strengthening understanding and cooperation in the Balkan Peninsula, Europe, and the world.

Today the danger of nuclear holocaust is tremendous, but war is not fatalistically inevitable. Today, it is necessary as never before to form a broad front of all forces that consider the interests of peace to be more valuable than anything else.

The policy of the countries of the socialist community carries particular significance in present international relations. The policy accords with the fundamental interests of all mankind. The Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact nations and the proposals advanced by these countries subsequently constitute a realistic program for removing the danger of a number war and checking the arms race.

The peaceful future of mankind can and should be guaranteed. The socialist countries, the communist and workers' parties of the world, nonaligned countries, the countries which choose the socialist and progressive road, the national liberation movement, the antiwar movement, and various circles in capitalist countries with sound thinking constitute powerful forces that could overpower the destructive forces. It is more necessary than ever before to act in unity.

Comrades, the traditional relations of class solidarity and cooperation exist between the Bulgarian and Korean peoples and between our two parties and two countries. These relations were established on the basis of our common aspirations and purpose to work energetically for the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proleterian internationalism, socialism, and the cause of peace.

Though the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the DPRK are thousands of kilometers away from each other, it has been proved that they can successfully cooperate with each other in the fields of politics, economy, and culture. The rapid development in our two countries lays a good foundation for further expanding the commodity exchange and scientific-technological and cultural cooperation.

I express satisfaction with the relations between the two countries developing along the road of progress. I also express the belief that the spirit of the agreement reached in our meetings and talks, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, will be a new impetus to our cooperation in all fields. Both of us want to find and apply a new form of more effective cooperation, not resting content with what we have already achieved.

I assure the dear Korean friends that we are filled with determination to deepen in the future, as well, the development of the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the DPRK for the well-being of the two fraternal peoples and the victory of the cause of socialism in the world.

Long live the friendship and the solidarity of internationalism between the peoples of Bulgaria and Korea! Long live the friendship between the BCP and the WPK, and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the DPRK! Long live the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, the international communist movement, and the labor movement! Long live peace! Long live communism!

TRADE-ECONOMIC TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS CONTINUE

AU281537 Sofia BTA in English 1401 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA) -- At the talks between Mr Frederick Bolkestein, Dutch minister of foreign trade, and Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, which were held today, Mr Andrey Lukanov gave a positive assessment to the development of bilateral trade-economic and techno-scientific cooperation and mainly to the initiative of the Dutch Government and of the business circles of this country for organising a Dutch economic week in Bulgaria.

At the talks concrete issues of the broadening of mutual economic relations were discussed and the role of the active contacts on governmental and interfirm level for its development stressed.

Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov took part in the talks.

Protocol Signed

AU282009 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA) -- The Dutch business circles are pleased with the development of the Bulgaro-Dutch economic relations. This was stated by Mr Wim Maarse director at the Ministry for Economics of Holland and co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Dutch Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation, who is on a visit to this country to attend the commisson's seventh session. Today, signing the protocol for the work of the commission with Mr Luchezar Avramov, its Bulgarian co-chairman and chairman of the Bulgarian Associationfor Tourism and Recreation, he said that such fruitful work had never been done before. The guest stressed that what has been achieved acquires an ever greater significance when the difficulties in the cooperation between countries with different social orders are taken into account.

But what has been achieved and what remains still to be achieved? For the first time specialized working groups were organised in the framework of the commission each responsible for the relations in the sphere of industry, agriculture and finance. On a governmental level the Dutch side guarantees the export trusts of the firms. The guests showed understanding in Bulgaria's wish to be included in the general customs preferences system of the EEC. A number of concrete measures have been outlined for promoting the present industrial cooperation and for its broadening in new sectors such as electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry and machine-building. The realisation of joint projects in third countries is being provided for as well as the conditions for the foundation of joint firms. The minister of foreign trade of Holland, Mr Frederick Bolkestein, who is on a visit to this country as head of an economic delegation was present at the signing of the protocol.

SOVIET DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT 27-28 JUNE

Bonev Meets Planning Experts

AU271928 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA) -- Today Mr Stanish Bonev, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, had talks with a group of Soviet planning experts led by Mr Gendrykh Stroganov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R. The experts are visiting the country as part of a Soviet governmental delegation at the head of which is Mr Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council.

The coordination of national economy plans, joint planning of mechanical engineering by the end of the decade in particular, were on the agenda of the talks. The chances were discussed for closer cooperation between the planning bodies of the two countries in accordance with the decisions made at the recently concluded Moscow economic summit of the member-states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Filipov Receives Antonov

AU281823 Sofia BTA in English 1313 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council, received Mr Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Soviet Union is heading a Soviet governmental delegation on a visit to this country.

At the meeting opinions were exchanged on some basic issues related to the development of Bulgarian machine-building and to integration and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Aleksey Antonov noted the considerable achievements of Bulgarian machine-building in electronisation, automation and in the production of technological equipment. He stressed that this is a solid basis for deepening and broadening specialisation and cooperation in these spheres between the two countries in the spirit of the Moscow economic summit session of the CMEA member countries.

Grisha Filipov acquainted his guest with the measures adopted by the party and state leadership of the country for the further development of national machine-building for the progress of this important branch of Bulgarian economy which is a precondition for Bulgaria's successful participation in socialist division of labour.

Mayorets Visits Plovdiv

AU281919 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Anatoliy Mayorets, USSR minister of electrical equipment industry, has arrived in Plovdiv. The Soviet guest visited some industrial enterprises in the city. Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug party committee, presented Anatoliy Mayorets with the honorary insignia of Plovdiv, first degree, with which he was bestowed for his contribution to developing the electric engineering industry in Plovdiv.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATUALTES NEW LCY PRESIDENT SUKRIJA

AU281709 Sofia BTA in English 1654 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, sent Mr Ali Sukrija, president of the collective Presidency of the CC of the Union of the Yugoslav Communists a telegram congratulating him on his election for this high post. Mr Todor Zhivkov wishes him success in the implementation of the important tasks lying before him.

Once again Mr. Todor Zhivkov expresses his conviction that cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Union of the Yugoslav Communists and the all-round progress in the relations between the two neighbouring countries will contribute to consolidating peace and socialism on the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

CONFERENCE MARKS ALBANIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU281759 Sofia BTA in English 1717 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA) -- A scientific conference on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in Albania was held today at the "Lyudmila Zhivkova" Institute for Balkanistics with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Academician Nikolay Todorov, director of the institute, pointed to the importance of the 1924 bourgeois-democratic revolution in Albania and described it as one of the summits of the revolutionary struggles of the Balkan peoples, as an important phenomenon in the socio-political life not only of Albania but of the Balkans as a whole.

The reports elaborated in detail on the socio-political preconditions, on the essence and the role of the bourgeois democrative revolution in Albania as well as on the international response to the events in 1924.

HUSAK ACCEPTS ORTEGA INVITATION TO VISIT

PA281655 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the Republic, expressed his full solidarity with the Nicaraguan people during Nicaraguan Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega's visit to Prague. Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua have similar views on the current international situation and will adopt all measures that strengthen peace and international security, the two leaders said. On his part, CSSR President Husak underscored his support for the Nicaraguan people's struggle against imperialism's aggressive forces and for Nicaragua's freedom and independence. Finally, Husak accepted Commander Ortega's invitation to visit Nicaragua, indicating that he will set a date for that visit soon.

Ortega: U.S. People Dissent

LD281908 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 28 (CTK) -- "The current Central American tour of U.S. Democratic Party presidential contender Jesse Jackson proves that the broad strata of the American people denounce the policy from the position of strength, pursued by the present U.S. Administration in the area," Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega told CTK today before leaving Czechoslovakia.

"These strata want the problem of Central America to be solved by negotiations," he added.

Asked about talks between Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco and U.S. Special Envoy Harry Schlaudeman in Manzanillo, Mexico, Daniel Ortega said that "it had been agreed that no details on the contents of these talks would be made public. I can only repeat that Nicaragua has never refused to talk to the United States. On the contrary, the United States does not want to negotiate with us."

Referring to discrepancies between President Reagan's words about efforts for a political solution of problems in Central America and U.S. aggressive actions against Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega said: "We are dealing with a government whose acts are out of tune with its statements, and this justifies us to believe that these statements are calculated to gain sympathies among American voters. It is nothing but demagogic election speeches. In any case, the United States should prove by deeds whether or not it is really interested in talks."

Daniel Ortega went on to say that "we are facing an American aggression which we could describe as a prelude to direct intervention of American Armed Forces."

He stressed that imperialism failed in its attempts to build its political and military positions in Nicaragua despite operations of mercenaries, equipped and supported by the Pentagon and the CIA, and despite U.S. military bases on Honduran territory.

"Imperialism has profited nothing from this phase and the last means it has been left with is direct intervention," Daniel Ortega said and added that for this purpose, the United States is creating in states neighboring on Nicaragua essential infrastructures to prepare a massive attack.

Analysing factors preventing a direct U.S. aggression against Nicaragua, he said that "important is the firm will of the Nicaraguan people to defend the revolution with arms in hand.

This would doubtlessly require a much bigger force to be deployed in an American aggression, as many American soldiers would be killed in view of the resistance put up by the Nicaraguan people, and this is a factor preventing a possible intervention."

The Nicaraguan leader stressed that "we strive for the attention of the countries of Latin America, Europe and the whole world to be focused on Nicaragua, and for these countries to exert pressure on the U.S. Administration and influence the U.S. public opinion to prevent an invasion of Nicaragua." Daniel Ortega emphasized that his visits to the socialist countries are "to make it clear to the United States that Nicaragua will never discuss with it its relations with the socialist countries whose policy towards the people of Nicaragua is consistently guided by the principles of solidarity and selfless aid. I believe that this is the most important result of this tour which we have ended in Prague," Daniel Ortega concluded his interview to CTK.

U.S. Government 'Terrorist'

LD282017 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Interview with Daniel Ortega, "representative" of the Republic of Nicaragua, by unidentified correspondent; date and place unspecified -- Ortega's answers recorded in Spanish with superimposed translation]

[Text] [Correspondent] A so-called conference on international terrorism has been held in Washington recently in which a number of developing countries, were accused of terrorism. However, your country has experience of U.S. state terrorism. Could you tell us something on this topic?

[Ortega] It must be said quite clearly that the greatest terrorist in the world is the current U.S. Administration. Forty years ago fascism was defeated which manifested itself with all its wickedness in particular here in Europe: It was annihilating nations, destroying towns, and committing genocide. The current U.S. Administration is the descendant of fascism; it is a terrorist government which represents danger not for one or two states but for all humankind. No one can have illusions about the character of the current U.S. Administration. It must be known clearly that it threatens peace in the whole world. (?It is known) that the United States violates all norms of international law, and it wages aggressive (?war) against our people. This is international terrorism which for example looks down (?on the) International Court in the Hague, although in the past it [words indistinct]

[Correspondent] (?Could you tell us something about the current economic situation in Nicaragua?)

[Ortega] All Latin American countries and other continents too must deal with economic problems which are the result of armament provoked by the United States. This is one element of the overall situation. Another factor is the U.S. economic aggression. Interest rates are constantly rising. In this sense too [words indistinct] and such policy causes concern in all of Latin America. In Nicaragua there is a third serious element: damage caused by military aggression. Just in 1983 damage totaling $128 million was caused. Counterrevolutionaries destroy machinery, agricultural equipment, and similar things, and so again it is the United States which, with its aggression, aggravates our difficult economic situation and forces us to make even greater sacrifices.

CHNOUPEK CONTINUES S. AMERICAN TOUR IN COLOMBIA

Meets Foreign Minister Lloreda

LD290337 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who is in Colombia on an official visit today had talks in Bogota with his partner Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, about the international situation and the relations of both countries. The ministers expressed themselves in favor of adopting concrete measures for removing the threat of nuclear war, an end to the arms race, and the process of international detente.

Bohuslav Chnoupek praised the efforts of Colombia and other Latin American countries of the Contadora Group for the solution to the Central American crisis through political talks. He also informed Minister Lloreda about the peace effort of socialist countries. The will of both sides for a systematic development of political dialogue as the fundamental prerequisite for permanent development of cooperation in other areas was endorsed in the talks. Bohuslav Chnoupek also talked with his Colombian partner about economic relations between both countries.

S. American Reportage

For reportage on Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit to South America, including his stops in Brazil, Argentina, and Colombia, where he held a press conference, see the 20 June Brazil section, the 22 June Argentina section, and the 28 June Colombia section of the Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STROUGAL RECEIVES DIRECTOR OF FRENCH ENTERPRISE

LD282317 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, received today in Prague Jean Pierre Desgeorges, president and director general of the concern Alsthom-Atlantique They spoke about questions concerning the creation of possibilities for the development of Czechoslovak-French cooperation in the production, and research and development areas

MOROCCAN COOPERATION MINISTER MEETS URBAN, LER

LD282029 Prague CTK in English 1504 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 28 (CTK) -- Moroccan Minister for Cooperation Abdelouahid Rahdi, who led the Moroccan delegation at the second session of the Czechoslovak-Moroccan Mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific Technological Cooperation, left here Thursday for home. The protocol on the session, signed by Abdelouahid Rahdi and Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, emphasizes the efforts of the two countries to increase cooperation in all spheres of common interest.

During his visit, Abdelouahid Rahdi met with Bohumil Urban for talks on economic relations and their development, and conferred on the international situation and bilateral relations with First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek. He was also received by Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl.

On Wednesday, the Moroccan minister and Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler signed an agreement between the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Morocco on preventing dual taxation and income tax evasion.

DIRECT TALKS WITH UNITA NOT AGAINST PRINCIPLES

AU281258 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jun 84 pp 1, 7

[Milan Rusko article: "Interviews on Board a Plane on the Way From Kinshasa to Prague"]

[Excerpt] The talks [on the release of Czechoslovak hostages held by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)] were not easy. Last year, when the first group of Czechoslovak citizens returned home, UNITA published a statement, in which it made the release of the others contingent on the freeing of 36 of its members who are held prisoners by the Angolan Government. It thus set a condition that was beyond the possibilities of the CSSR Government. The imprisoned UNITA members were guilty of crimes against peaceful Angolan citizens. There was no guarantee that the promise would be fulfilled and, besides, there existed justified fears that a dangerous precedent would be established. The Angolan Government, however, was taking other steps in the diplomatic field, steps that contributed to the final solution. Czechoslovak party and state bodies, the CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives were engaged in constant activity in an endeavor to achieve a positive outcome. A special crisis-management group was set up in March 1983 to follow and coordinate all activities aimed at obtaining the release of all Czechoslovak citizens. The change of the military-political situation in southern Angola at the beginning of this year contributed to the successful completion of these efforts. However, UNITA made the release of Czechoslovak citizens contingent on direct talks with Czechoslovak representatives.

The decision of party and government bodies to enter these talks did not run counter to the basic principles of Socialist Czechoslovakia's foreign policy. By exhausting all other possibilities before establishing contacts with UNITA, the CSSR fulfilled its international obligation. For understandable reasons, the talks were of a confidential nature. The contacts were mediated by the Belgium journalist Jean Wolf in his villa in Brussels.

The workers of the International Red Cross Committee, too, have expressed appreciation for the persistent endeavor of CSSR representatives. Official visits by statesmen to the CSSR as well as CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek's trips to various countries were used to achieve the goal. An important role was also played by Gustav Husak's personal message to Zaire's President Mobutu. As Tiery Germond [Red Cross official] said, it was precisely the Czechoslovak activity that has decisively contributed to the final success.

HUSAK GREETS MOZAMBIQUE LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

LD241814 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, sent a congratulations telegram to Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on Mozambique's national day -- the ninth anniversary of the proclamation of independence. The telegram praises the relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the two parties, countries, and peoples. It expresses conviction that these relations will develop further for the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Mozambique people, as well as the joint struggle of progressive forces against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, for lasting peace and the development of independent states.

BANGLADESH CP GENERAL SECRETARY ARRIVES

LD282347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Mohammad Farhad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, has arrived in the CSSR on a working visit. He was invited by the CPCZ Central Committee.

HAVLIN, VAJNAR MEET WITH LAO INTERIOR MINISTER

LD281951 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 28 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin today received Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member and secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party and Laotian minister of the interior, during his brief working visit to Czechoslovakia. They exchanged information on the political and economic situation in the two countries and major tasks of the coming period.

The stands of Czechoslovakia and Laos on some questions of the present international development and mutual contacts were also discussed.

In working meetings with Czechoslovak Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar, the Laotian representative dealt with questions of assistance and development of cooperation between the security bodies of Czechoslovakia and Laos. Sisavat Keobounphan ended today his working friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

BILAK SPEAKS AT PEACE, SOVIET FRIENDSHIP RALLY

AU191650 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jun 84 pp 1-2

["Speech by Comrade Vasil Bilak," member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the annual "Festival of Peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship" held in Gottwald Valley in the Lisen District of Brno on 17 June]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends: I am very glad to be able to take part in this beautiful festival in the Gottwald Valley and to convey to all of you who have assembled here in so great numbers greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

The peace festivals in Lisen have their glorious history. They demonstrate the great resolve of the people of southern Moravia to work and live for peace, social progress, fraternity, and cooperation among nations, and for the happiness of man.

It was here that the participants in the first such meeting in 1938 vowed to defend the Republic, the unity of working people, and friendship with the Soviet Union.

After the liberation, the voice of free people who opted for the path to socialism has been traditionally resounding from Lisen. It is the voice of the builders of a new, a happier life who, acting in indestructible unity with the Soviet Union, are creating conditions for an all-round peaceful development of our socialist homeland. Regrettably, through the fault of the most reactionary circles of world imperialism, we cannot devote ourselves to peaceful work alone.

We must also see the danger threatening the world from the side of imperialism and mobilize all progressive forces for the defense of world peace. The Lisen tradition is thus closely associated with the quest of our people for a calm life in peace, with selfless and dedicated work for the benefit of socialism in our homeland, and with active Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

The well-being of man is, and will remain, the supreme purpose of the program of the CPCZ and our state. In formulating and implementing its policy, the party always proceeds from the needs and interests of the people and at the same time links everything with the awareness of international responsiblity. This was also said at the 16th party congress. Practical life has confirmed that the party's long-term strategy aimed at building an advanced socialist society is correct and realistic. Our working people rightly view this policy as the fulfillment of their aspirations. They see in it a program that is commensurate with their interests because it gives them life-long certitudes and guarantees of our security and sovereignty in the family of the socialist community. To stipulate correct and realistic goals is important, but great individual and collective efforts are needed to reach them. Nothing just falls into our lap; it is primarily the result of honest and dedicated work. The first 2 years of the current 5-year plan were complicated. In addition to shortcomings of our own making, we had to face up to embargoes and discrimination on the part of big capitalist powers and world financial magnates. Even skeptics could be found who had doubts as to whether the Republic would be able to withstand this, whether there would not be stagnation or a decline in the standard of living.

The Central Committee of the party, the Government, and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement had to look for solutions. The CPCZ launched a large political-organizational campaign aimed at ensuring the congress resolutions, harnessing all untapped potentials and, above all, intensively developing the working people's initiative.

This political work has yielded results. We have managed to raise the efficiency of the economy, to exceed the planned dynamism of the creation of material resources while reducing energy and raw material inputs, and even to reduce our convertible currency debt. In agriculture, we have increased the production of grain crops an overall yields and overfulfilled the planned procurement for the federal reserve funds. This has also found its reflection in improved supplies to the market and in the raised and imrpoved general material and cultural standards. It has been possible to create a good basis as a starting point for the greater tasks of this and next year. It can be said that most of the positive trands of last year have been carried into this year and we thus have all the preprequisites to fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The working people of South Moravia have a considerable share in these results. Above all, you must be congratulated for the fact that the industrial enterprises of the region last year successfully fulfilled the production plan and the plans of output and profit. Labor productivity increased and fuels, energy, and raw materials worth 3 days of production were saved. The farmers and food producers in southern Moravia did not lag behind the industrial enterprises. I would like to congratulate them on their first place in livestock production within the framework of the Czech Socialist Republic and thank them for their good work. The thanks are due, above all, to the 3,300 brigades of socialist labor and the 1,000 agricultural collectives vying to win this title.

It would be a mistake, however, to be content with this state of affairs and not to assess the results achieved soberly. We are forced to do so by the exacting tasks of this year's plan and by the fact that a great percentage of enterprises still do not evenly fulfill their plan and thereby damage other enterprises and the national economy as a whole.

There are still around us quite many shortcomings, instances of lack of exactingness and responsibility, and cases of inadequate quality of work. We must bear this constantly in mind and work to remedy these matters. Only conscientious work for socialism can be a yardstick of socialist awareness and civic commitment.

We cannot sit with our arms folded or in a sheltered little corner and wait for peace and happiness. Peace, socialism, and social progress must be fought for; primarily by the honest and dedicated work of everyone and everywhere, at every workplace.

The enemies of socialism do not sleep and will not become reconciled to its existence.

We must be aware of the designs of the imperialist world, which is based on unscrupulous exploitation, full of lies, inhumanity, and cynicism, and obsessed with the aspiration of world rule.

At a time when mankind needs to resolve enormous social, economic, and ecological problems, imperialism spends daily $1 billion on armament and on preparations for a destructive nuclear war on earth and in outer space. The greatest cynicism and monstrosity of imperialism lies in its resolution to reverse the current situation, to put a brake on the progressive course of history, and to gain the upper hand. And it will not shy away from anything to achieve this.

In 1938 thousands of communists and patriots met here in Lisen in order to mobilize and organize the nations for the defense of the Republic against the ambition of Hitler and German fascism to gain world domination. Fascism has always been a product of the most reactionary forces of imperialism. Today it is the highest representatives of the United States who are not only emulating the German fascism of the thirties but want to improve on it. The policy being asserted by those most reactionary circles is a manifestation of the shaping of an American fascism, which systematically proclaims domination of man by man, daily practices racism, and under the slogan of individual freedom terrorizes entire nations. By dint of its cynicism and inhumanity, it does not differ much from German fascism. There is only a slight difference. German fascism was forced to carry out even the greatest brutality on its own. The most reactionary circles of the United States, on the other hand, can support for this goal others, such as Israel, the Republic of South Africa, various Latin American dictators modeled after Pinochet, murderers of the Pol Pot type, or all kinds of death commandos trained and financed by the American secret service. Without even blushing, they present this as a world of freedom and democracy.

It is no secret that the United States seeks a way out of the profound crisis of capitalism through armament and by provoking tension in the world. Reagan himself is a product of this policy and by his activity emulates the most rabid anticommunists. Two years ago he proclaimed in the British Parliament a crusade against communism and declared socialism and communism as a historical mistake. To assert his inhuman plans, he invokes even God's help. It is in our power, he said, to enable the world to start anew from the very beginning because God entrusted into our hands the fate of mankind. Note, esteemed comrades, he clearly says that mankind should not continue to develop that which it has created in millenia of its existence, but should start anew from scratch. The world is to be destroyed for the sake of the glory and world domination of the United States, which should become some sort of a modern Noah's ark, on which a few chosen people would have a right to be saved. We know from history that more than once an adventurer or a madman has already made decisions about the fate of entire nations and continents. But so far none of them has had the means for destroying the world that are now in the hands of the most reactionary circles of the United States.

Various would-be peace-loving appeals of the President of the United States, of which we have been witnesses especially of late, do not alter in any way these criminal endeavors. Such designs are very transparent. They pursue the sole aim of concealing one's own guilt for the deterioration of the international situation and portraying the Soviet Union and the socialist states as countries that are not willing to engage in peace talks. They are deceiving themselves and the world if they think that they will force the Soviet Union, by targeting missiles at it, to agree to talks on their own terms, employing the mugger's method: money or life.

More and more people, however, are coming to recognize the real truth. Many people -- and this is not only in socialist countries -- are today aware that it is above all the United States and those of its NATO allies that have hypocritically agreed to the deployment of new American missiles on their territories, that are responsible for the rapid worsening of the international situation.

A merciless struggle for the world opinion continues and we are witnessing an exacerbated psychological warfare. In the world and in Europe in particular, a hard-fought battle is underway, in which words, boycotts, discrimination, disorientation, and distortion of the truth and of values are employed. Anticommunist centers do not find one good and human thing about socialism. All the more they embellish capitalism. They are trying to conceal the truth that communism is the future of mankind. Only socialism gives freedom and a life in dignity to everyone, regardless of nationality and the color of the skin. Only socialism is capable of doing away with exploitation, oppression, and degradation. Imperialism is the true empire of evil, in which injustice and a merciless social and class oppression prevail.

The main battles of psychological warfare are waged against real socialism, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Soviet Union is a guarantor of peaceful construction and, were it not for the Soviet Union, the United States would very quickly arrange the whole world according to its notions.

The United States and its allies are investing great hopes in the so-called differentiated policy vis-a-vis individual socialist countries, aimed at upsetting their unity with the USSR and among themselves. Because of its principled class and Marxist-Leninist positions, the CSSR is a constant target of attacks by bourgeois propaganda. Very harsh policies are being applied against us. The West implements toward us all kinds of discriminatory measures in the hope of bringing us to our knees. It will not succeed in this. We have our historical experience, can recognize good from evil, and, above all, recognize who is a friend and who is an enemy.

Our capitalist neighbors, too, have been doing their bit to stoke the fire. How many falsehoods, how much demagogy, and hatred for us came out of the recent get-together of Sudeten Germans in Munich. They would like a new Europe, without the socialist countries, a Europe united in accordance with their own notions.

Once again, they are putting forward territorial claims. German fascism, which they served so loyally, caused the death of millions of people, the destruction of thousands of towns and villages, and terrible misery and suffering, and today they are complaining that they were badly treated, as if they had been made to pay -- metaphorically speaking -- for a broken mirror. This territory has been Czech territory since time immemorial and does not belong to anyone else. They betrayed the country in which they had been born and do not have, therefore, and, indeed, cannot have any legal or moral claim to it.

Relations between neighbors cannot be good if one imposes on the other conditions of life, if there are attempts to prescribe to us what kind of a political system we should have. We have chosen socialism and no one will divert us from this path. We are not imposing anything on anyone and demand the same from others. We do not have in mind articles appearing in certain gutter press or utterances made by revanchists. We are not agitated by such things. We cannot however be indifferent when we see such attempts being made by official representatives in some Western states. It is sad that various elements engaged in hostile activities against the CSSR have found support among the government authorities of these countries.

Comrades, the present times are indeed complicated and we cannot take them lightly. Imperialists should finally learn from history that socialism cannot be destroyed, nor is it possible to achieve supremacy over it. Despite their being dangerously lunatic, their attempts will in the final effect be to not avail. The world cannot be, and will not be, left at their mercy. The strength of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community prevents this. Against the conquest-oriented endeavor of imperialism stand the international communist and workers movement, the nonaligned countries, the mighty world peace movement, as well as many realistic politicians in the West. Even U.S. allies, which rightly feel to be in American captivity, do not completely identify with present U.S. policies. Moreover, the policy of feverish armament has not helped to overcome the crisis of the capitalist world and has not reduced the high unemployment. On the contrary, every million invested in the arms industry yields 50 percent fewer jobs than if invested in other sectors.

The developing countries have their own bitter experience. Not socialism, but capitalism is literally flaying them through its neocolonialist policy. Socialism is not to blame for the fact that hundreds of millions of people starve and are illiterate, that one-half of the world's population accounts for less than 10 percent of worldwide industrial production, and that the debt of the developing countries has reached $800 billion. It is the United States that further aggravates the hopeless position of the debtor counries by increasing the rate of interest.

The socialist countries do not seek a solution in a war but, on the contrary, they consistently advocate coexistence. We are deeply convinced that in a peaceful competition, socialism will prevail. Our path is correct and our belief in its success is based on the scientific knowledge of the development of human society. This is why socialism does not need to demonstrate its advantages on the field of battle and does not strive to achieve military superiority.

However, we cannot remain gullible, carefree, or reckless because we would finally be defenseless against imperialism. We must not yield to the illusion that imperialism has come to understand that we must live in peace side by side, that it has become reconciled to the existence of socialism, or even that it is interested in our development. Imperialism has never helped us in any way and neither will it do so in the future. The less dependent we become on capitalism in every respect, the better for us. We are not opposed to trade and economic relations with capitalist states, but we must not forget their discriminatory policy, which they apply against us so willingly. We see the guarantee of our successful economic development in expanding and deepening cooperation and socialist integration with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, as our representatives discussed this in Moscow this week. We are convinced that the jointly elaborated line endorsed by the summit conference will help to successfully resolve all questions connected with the economic development of CEMA states and will create further prerequisites for a new stage of bringing the socialist countries closer together. It is primarily in deepening socialist integration that we see the way to solving the important socioeconomic problems facing us.

In the current complicated international political and economic conditions, this is an important factor of consolidating the positions of socialism and world peace. That is why we fully support the conclusions adopted by the conference and want to consistently contribute to their implementation.

Comrades, esteemed friends,

This and the next year will be extremely important for us. We will recall the struggle of our people against fascism and for national liberation. In 2 months 40 years will have pased since the beginning of the Slovak National Uprising. On this occasion we will recall the great uprising of the Slovak people against fascism and for the restoration of the Czechoslovak Republic on just social foundations, as a state of two fraternal equal nations relying on the Soviet Union in all spheres of life. The entire liberation struggle of our people, which was full of hardships -- the struggle of groups of partisans in the mountains, the resistance in enterprises, cities, illegal organizations, and concentration camps, and the direct participation of thousands of our people on the fronts of World War II -- all of this was our contribution to the defeat of fascism. Even then, in innumerable battles and skirmishes, our people cast a vote for the political character of the new Republic. This ballot was confirmed later, in February 1948. Even then our people unambiguously linked fate with friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. As a great socialist power and a firm guarantor of peace and progress in the world, the Soviet Union has for 40 years been for us a safeguard of alliance and cooperation. As Comrade Husak said, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union are for us not only a revolutionary bequest but also a living present, they are a certitude on which we base all our plans and prospects of further development. Friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries constitutes the cornerstone of our policy. It is our fortune that we stand on this side of world progress. It is our contribution to peace and the security of nations. It is for us a great commitment and, in the spirit of the legacy of the struggle for national liberation, we want to mobilize all forces to live up to it.

Let us therefore vow today, esteemed comrades, that we will firmly side with those forces and efforts that seek peace, truth, and justice and that we will always be an example in work for the happy life of our children and grandchildren, for the upswing and glory of our dear homeland, the CSSR.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES PEACE RALLY IN HOUSTKA 23 JUNE

AU271129 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Speech by Jan Fojtik, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered at peace rally in Houstka near Brandys nad Labem, Bohemia, on 23 June]

[Text] Like the citizens of the other regions and districts of our fatherland, you meet here every year at the beginning of summer to manifest your determination to safeguard peace -- the most priceless value which we must hold in the greatest possible esteem, and which we have the duty to protect for as long as possible.

And every year in this place you also recall that Czechoslovakia -- our dear fatherland, which is a true home to us, and in which the working people are their own master and manager -- can enjoy its happy life in peace and freedom thanks to the firm and unshakable friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union -- the mighty superpower of socialism, born in the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The fact that we can rely on this friendship and alliance is the inexhaustible source of our strength and future security.

The Soviet Union has liberated our nations from the horrors of fascist bondage and saved them from destruction. The heroic Soviet Army played the decisive role in smashing German fascism. Its victory over the hordes of the Great German imperialism made it possible for the Czechoslovak people to restore their independent state, the common state of Czechs and Slovaks, and embark upon a new path, the path of socialism.

We will be forever grateful to the Soviet Union for this unique historical opportunity of which our nations, under the leadership of the CPCZ, have made full use.

The Soviet Union is not only our liberator, however. During the entire period of our revolutionary transition and socialist construction it was a granite shield securely defending us against the intrigues of imperialist reaction. Although the Soviet Union itself had to overcome innumerable difficulties, although it itself suffered palpable shortages, it selflessly helped us to build socialism. It made our development toward socialism substantially easier and quicker, and at the same time helped to thwart the conspiracy in February 1948 as well as in that joyless year of 1968.

We will always be immensely grateful to the Soviet Union for that selfless assistance and support. After all, we can also at present make use of that assistance and support in the further construction and development of socialism, as well as for ensuring tranquillity on our borders and in safeguarding our revolutionary accomplishments.

We know well that this will also be the case in the future. We can fully rely on the Soviet Union. The friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union which mutually binds us has deep roots, an unshakable foundation; it is not and cannot be a matter of any ups and downs [konjunktura]. This friendship and alliance have passed all previous tests, and will also pass all future tests -- and as Klement Gottwald used to say -- it will endure ages!

There are things whose price cannot be expressed in figures and cannot be paid for. Ranking among them in first place is peace, in whose conditions we can devote ourselves to creative work. Ranking among them further is the brotherhood of our people with the people of the Soviet Union, particularly with the people with the great Russian nation -- brotherhood which has found soil in our country in the traditional Russophile sentiments. The strength of this brotherhood is today, moreover, multiplied by the relations of sincere friendshio, togetherness, and cooperation with the people of the countries of the world socialist community.

We are proud of the fact that our fatherland belongs to the family of this international community. We are thus participating in a historic feat -- the building of a new, socially just order, based on common ownership and respect for the working man. The strengthening of the unity, the integration of the economies, and the coordinated course of action of the states of the socialist community have created a real possibility for mankind not only to secure its existence hitherto, but also to forge ahead along the path of further revolutionary transformations, to enable its progressive and peace-loving forces to close ranks and avert military catastrophe, to ward off other threats from imperialism; to prevent ecological disaster, to rationally shape its needs and use the natural resources and wealth of the human spirit to improve the living conditions of the people and promote the well-being of man. The fact that this hopeful perspective is not utopia, but has its basis in reality is borne out by the development and growing influence of the socialist community. This was also documented by the recent conference of the CEMA member-countries at the summit level. The Moscow conference once again proved that socialism is bound up inseparably with the most noble idea -- the idea of peace -- and that the world system of socialism, which is the logical product of the stormy postwar development, has irreversibly assumed the historic initiative despite considerable difficulties and obstacles which it has had to overcome.

Step by step it is catching up in the development of the forces of production with the most developed capitalist states and is ever more markedly demonstrating its advantages. Against the world of imperialist violence, warmongering, and degradation of human values, it builds a world of real humanism -- a world whose fundamental principles are peace, liberated labor, care for man and his all-round growth and social assertion, and safeguarding and multiplying the values of civilization and culture.

Our enemies are expending enormous resources on deceiving the broad public in order to more easily manipulate it. They are heaping deceit upon deceit, cunningly operating with half-truths to cover up the wounds and ills of imperialism, its antipopular essence and lack of historical perspectives, the dangers born out of the general crisis of capitalism. They are shamelessly be smudging anything socialism brings, are trying at any price to cast doubts on its durability [zivotnost] and doubtless advantages. They are grasping at even our smallest error, our every shortcoming. And, one has to admit -- their demagoguery and disruptive work meets with a receptive ear [ohlas] in some places, especially if it plays on the string of nationalism, petit bourgeois egoism, and similar emotions. They are counting on backward elements and people who do not comprehend that socialism changes entire social structures from the foundation, and that it must determinedly overcome the resistance of various reactionaries and the strength of inertia, anachronisms, and ingrained old orders. Our adversaries are trying exceptionally strongly to sow mistrust among the individual countries of our community, drive a wedge into our unity, and weaken the public's conviction about the general validity of the Leninist principles of managing the socialist economy and the socialist society in general.

And regarding Czechoslovakia? They cannot find a good word to say about our Communist Party and our people. This is because in the past 15 years -- that is, following the overcoming of the crisis, following the failure of the counterrevolution's plans to drag our country into imperialism's sphere of power -- our country is not only not in the throes of the "unsolvable difficulties" they were prophesying and looking forward to but, on the contrary, it has achieved an unprecedented upswing in the economy, social sphere, and in all other spheres of life.

Everyone who has eyes to see, who is capable of elementary judgment, sees and understands that the foundation of this successful development is the fact that the CPCZ, and together with it all the Czechoslovak people, are loyal to the principles of socialism and proletarian internationalism, that they proceed from these principles on the basis of the lessons of the past, and that in this they are consistently adhering to the interests of their country, its needs, which are in full harmony with the interests and needs of the other socialist countries and the progressive forces of the world.

Precisely this is a thorn in the enemies' flesh — the fact that Communists and all enlightened citizens associated in the National Front are linking ardent patriotism with internationalism, loyalty to their fatherland with loyalty to the Soviet Union, to the cause of socialism and progress. Nothing irritates them as much as that. No wonder: After all, what is involved is the most priceless quality of the man of the new, socialist era. From it also arises a corresponding sense of work and civic tasks, an awareness of coresponsibility for the development of society.

Czechoslovakia is and will remain a dignified member of the family of the world socialist community. It knows its duties and fulfills them with honor. We are aware that the growth of our country's economic and spiritual potential best contributes to the overall development and to increasing the authority of socialism.

We are concentrating our energy on implementing the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, especially on implementing the economic policy expressed in the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We believe that we will succeed in fulfilling the tasks which we have set ourselves in the current 5-Year Plan, although they are difficult in respect to their demandingness as well as in view of the international conditions under which we are working. The imperialists are doing all they can to make our road as difficult as possible. Our sober optimism is based on last year's good balance sheet, and this year's results also justify it. We are surely going to do all right in the future. But we must not, not even a bit, slacken the struggle for the intensification of the national economy, for high quality work, and we must strictly observe the regimen of thriftiness, which must be intrinsic to the socialist economy. We must be demanding on ourselves at the "top" as well as at the "bottom." Doing so, we will fulfill our plans 100 percent and even exceed them. It will be possible then to work out and realize bolder projections connected with building and improving developed socialism.

The 40th anniversary celebrations of the Czeckoslovak people's national liberation struggle culmination and of the Soviet Army's liberation of our fatherland will, without doubt, be an important inspiration for increasing civic and working activity oriented toward implementing the 16th CPCZ Congress program.

During these celebrations we will gradually recall, already almost [as published] in connection with the Slovak national uprising, the most important milestones of that struggle, in which the best sons and daughters of our people, among them in the front rank Communists, people such as Julius Fucik, Jan Sverma, and many others, rose to greatest heroism to bring the day of freedom nearer to their fatherland. We will be pondering why these fighters' legacy remains a living one for our present.

Everyone should reply to this question, above all, by a creative attitude toward socialism, by his everyday work, because precisely a creative attitude toward civic and working obligations shows who and how much he has learned from the past, to what extent he knows what the present demands of him, and whether he is aware of his responsibility in the face of the future.

Defending, safeguarding, and developing the legacy of the fighters against fascism and the victors over fascism today means defending, safeguarding, and developing the accomplishments of socialism, reinforcing the unity and potential of the countries of the socialist community, and ensuring our defense capability. This also determines the active relationship of our every citizen toward the most important task of our times -- the struggle for peace.

It is know that the past war was caused by imperialism -- not by some sort of an abstract social system, but by specific forces, above all, by Great German imperialism represented by Hitlerite fascist Germany, for whose existence and expansionism (thinking that it will carry out the Drang nach Osten) the Western powers are indelibly guilty. We know this only too well, because as the consequence of this shameful policy we were one of the first victims of the aggressor.

Today it is U.S. imperialism which has picked up the legacy of Hitlerite fascism and threatens the world with a thermonuclear war. In an effort to gain strategic military superiority, the United States began at the end of last year -- in an agreement with its NATO allies -- deploying in Western Europe first-strike missiles and thus has started a new, very dangerous round of nuclear arms buildup with the aim of unleashing a so-called limited nuclear war in Europe.

Now, with the same intention, it wants to militarize outer space. It is bringing extremely dangerous chemical weapons and means of warfare over to the European Continent.

The manner in which the American imperialists behave toward countries that do not want to be subordinated to their will is evidence that they do not differ in any way from the originators of World War II. They have even perfected many things. They are masking their hegemonist endeavor (since the end of World War II, the United States, using its Navy, has carried out some 200 interventionist actions) with noble rhetoric about some sort of inevitability of "defending democracy and freedom" anywhere in the world. But R. Reagan, the main representative and the mouthpiece of American expansionism, has more than once revealed that it is not the defense of the world of self-appointed democracy and freedom that is involved, but rather a coordinated crusade of all reactionary forces of world imperialism against the USSR, against real socialism, and against communism -- that is, against progress and peace.

The growing dark cloud of the threat of war is worrisome. But as it appears, it calls to life and mobilizes the ranks of the antiwar movement's fighters, determined to cross the plans of those who would like to determine the course of the world from a position of strength. These plans are doomed to fail. Fortunately, no one can turn back the wheel of history now. The Soviet Union, the socialist countries, the forces of progress and peace are capable of opposing militarists, of barring their path. The planners of new military adventures should realize that. The huge resources which they are expending for armament must be used for peaceful purposes.

The future belongs to socialism, which seizes it through its consistent policy of peace and constructive efforts. It is the cement of all truly progressive and peace-loving forces, of the broad anti-imperialist front, which will logically become mightier. The Soviet Union -- the country born out of opposition to war and with the promise to consistently safeguard peace as man's most fundamental right -- is the main guarantee of this favorable and hopeful development.

We are profoundly convinced that the cause of peace is in good and reliable hands. As for us, we will contribute maximally to the struggle for the victory of this cause.

BRIEFS

LENART VISITS DISTRICT -- Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited the Liptovsky Mikulas District today. He paid attention to work of national committees, to the state of agricultural work, of fulfillment of procurement tasks, of investment construction and supplies to the population. He also visited the enterprise of First May. He viewed a weaving mill and cloth finishing room [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 28 Jun 84 LD]

WRITERS COOPERATION WITH TUNISIA -- A protocol on cooperation was signed today in the Prague Writers' Club by Jaromira Nejedla, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Writers, and Laroussi Metoui, chairman of the Union of Tunisian Writers. The result of the cooperation will be mutual understanding of national literatures and exchange visits by writers. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 28 Jun 84 LD]

HONECKER, USTINOV MEET DURING MILITARY EXERCISES

LD281753 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and of the National Defense Council of the GDR, today received Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, USSR defense minister and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who is in the GDR in connection with the exercises by the staffs and participating troops and fleet forces of the Soviet Forces in the GDR.

During their friendly meeting, held in the offices of the SED Central Committee, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov conveyed the fraternal greetings of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which Erich Honecker cordially recriprocated. There was an exchange of views on the current military-political situation, and on the further consolidation of cooperation and deepening of the comradeship-in-arms between the two Armies.

Erich Honecker stressed that GDR workers and soldiers are making their active contribution to the energetic implementation of the peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states and to securing socialist achievements and peace. He stressed that in all areas of social life, great efforts are being made and considerable achievements attained in order to implement the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and to further strengthen the GDR in an all-round way in the 35th year of its existence.

Erich Honecker pointed to the great responsibility borne by the forces of the socialist community of states as a result of the new military-strategic position, and stressed that the National People's Army of the GDR, at the side of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, will meet its internationalist commitments to the alliance at all times and under all conditions.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov paid tribute to the high level of the close class and militant alliance between the two Marxist-Leninist parties, states, and Armies, and also the active contribution of the GDR in the implementation of the harmonized foreign and military policy of the Warsaw Pact states. The Soviet defense minister described the policy of arms buildup and the plans of U.S. imperialism and NATO to violate the approximate military-strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Warsaw Pact, and NATO countries, as a serious danger to world peace and the security of peoples. The adventurist striving to increase nuclear arming, the militarization of space and the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles directly on the borders of the states of the socialist community were described by Ustinov as a course toward the direct preparation of a nuclear war in the interests of the attainment of aggressive imperialist goals.

The Soviet Union and its forces will, in the interests of the preservation of peace, never permit military superiority by imperialism. Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov stressed that the USSR, together with the GDR and the other Warsaw Pact states, will continue to maintain the high vigilance and combat readiness of its forces. In this connection, he stressed the great significance of a further strengthening of the fighting power of the Warsaw Pact states' armies.

The meeting, which passed off in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of full agreemeet, was attended by: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, Egon Krenz, secretary of the Central Committee; deputy ministers of national defense, Colonel General Heinz Kessler, chief of the Political Main Administration of the National Peoples' Army, and Colonel General Fritz Streletz, chief of the Main Staff; as well as by the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

STOPH, PRC MINISTER DISCUSS DEVELOPING RELATIONS

LD282039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Wen Minsheng, minister for posts and telecommunications of the PRC. They discussed development of bilateral relations in the political and economic spheres, and a mutual interest in the development of mutually advantageous relations was announced.

Willi Stoph spoke about the initiatives of the working people in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. In his remarks on the aggravated international situation, a result of the imperialist arms buildup and confrontation policy, he stressed that in implementing the joint decisions of the socialist community of states, united in the Warsaw Pact, the GDR is doing its utmost to avert a nuclear inferno and safeguard world peace.

Wen Minsheng and Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics, today discussed the expansion and deepening of scientific, technical, and economic cooperation in communications equipment. At the Institute for Communications Technology, the Chinese guest was briefed on GDR activity in this sphere.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD281304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1041 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Gheorghe Caranfil, for the presentation of his credentials on Thursday.

Ambassador Caranfil conveyed cordial greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which were equally reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker praised the steadily deepening fraternal relations between the SED and the RCP, the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the basis of the 12 May 1972 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. He emphasized the GDR's firm resolution to expand and develop this cooperation in the interests of both states and peoples, of peace and socialism. Erich Honecker emphasized the significance of the joint struggle of the states of the socialist community for a turn for the better in world political developments, for the lasting securing of peace and for the prevention of the danger of a nuclear inferno.

FISCHER, ECUADORAN FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY MEET

LD282231 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the first under secretary of the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry, Dr Rodrigo Valdez, expressed concern about the situation in Central America during a talk in Berlin today. They shared the view that lasting peace in this region can only be achieved through strict observance of the norms of peaceful coexistence of the peoples without external pressure and interference in the internal affairs of other peoples and sovereign states and on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter.

They expressed high regard for the activities of the Contadora Group for a peaceful solution to the problems in Central America.

Oskar Fischer briefed his guest on GDR foreign policy, which is directed toward improving the international climate and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. In this connection he explained the realistic proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact states and praised the good development of bilateral relations as an important contribution to the safeguarding and consolidation of peace in the present extremely tense international situation. Both politicians spoke in favor of the further deepening of relations. Dr Valdez is in the GDR for political consultations.

FISCHER, THAI MINISTER VIEW PEACE, SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD282240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- In view of the dangerously aggravated international situation, the safeguarding of peace has top priority. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Thailand's Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan were in agreement on this in a talk in Berlin today. They stressed the urgency of a halt to the arms race and an agreement on concrete disarmament measures, especially in the nuclear field. They expressed the lively interest of both states in the overall further development of their relations, especially in the economic sphere. Fischer reaffirmed the GDR's support for all initiatives which served to establish a lasting peace in Southeast Asia through dialogue and cooperation. He said that the proposals of the states of Indochina for a zone of peace, security, and cooperation were an important and constructive step toward this goal. He explained the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states, which are aimed at averting a nuclear inferno and making international political and economic relations predictable again. The GDR is prepared, together with all forces interested in preserving peace, to cooperate in a broad coalition of reason.

STOPH, UN OFFICIAL EXAMINE GLOBAL ECONOMIC TIES

LD290312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Chairman Willi Stoph and the United Nations general director for development and international economic cooperation, Jean Ripert, discussed international cooperation and the UN's contribution to the improvement of international economic relations today. In the friendly exchange of views they were in agreement in noting that the prevention of a nuclear world conflagration and the ending of the arms race were of prime importance for all people and for international economic cooperation between states.

Willi Stoph praised the UN's efforts toward a fruitful and action-orientated dialogue between all states for the reestablishment of trust in international economic relations. He reaffirmed the GDR's readiness to strengthen international economic relations further for the well-being of the people and stressed the proposals submitted by the economic consultations of the CEMA member-states at the highest level for this purpose.

The two politicians spoke out in favor of activating the efforts at developing peaceful, stable, international economic relations which take into account the realities existing in the world today and the interests of all countries. The import of the early start of global negotiations on the most important international economic problems within the framework of the UN and its resolutions was underlined.

The two sides expressed the hope that the forthcoming session of the UN's economic and social council and the 39th session of the UN General Assembly would be making an important contribution to the safeguarding of the normal development in international, political, and economic relations.

Jean Ripert, this afternoon, laid a wreath in Berlin at the Unter den Linden Memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism.

TISCH ADDRESSES 9-NATION BALTIC WORKERS' GROUP

LD281127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1004 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Rostock, 28 Jun (ADN) -- The 25th Workers' Conference of the Baltic Countries, Norway, and Iceland opened in Rostock on Thursday. On behalf of over 1 million trade unionists, 320 delegates from 9 countries are discussing their responsibility for eliminating the threat of nuclear war in Europe and for peace, security, and cooperation in the Baltic region.

During the 2-day conference the delegates are meeting in plenary assembly and working groups to discuss further actions for reducing the threat of war and create nuclear weapon-free zones in Europe.

In view of the threat to peace and of a nuclear inferno in Europe resulting from the aggressive U.S. and NATO forces' practices, all trade unionists are called upon to intensify their commitment in the struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament. This was stated by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Executive Committee and SED Central Committee Politburo member, in his main report. "Never before has the unity of action and cooperation of trade unions with different beliefs and international membership been so urgently necessary and possible as at the present time," Harry Tisch stressed at the start of the 2-day forum.

Earlier, the chairman of the permanent committee of the conference, Heinz Hanns, chairman of the FDGB Rostock Bezirk Executive Committee, welcomed representatives from trade union organizations of the participating countries. The welcome was for WFTU representative (Dmitriy Tourshaninov), secretary of the WFTU Europe Commission, Kazimeras Matskyavichyus, secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions; Simo Elomaa, secretary of the Central Federation of Finnish Trade Unions, and Bjarni Jakobsson, secretary of the Icelandic Federation of Labor, as well as Roald Halvorsen, chairman of the Norway-GDR Friendship Society.

In his speech, which was repeatedly interrupted by applause, Harry Tisch said that the history of the conference proved that it is in its way a unique forum for an open exchange of views and understanding on basic questions of common interest. Twenty-five years of the workers' conference were 25 years of struggle by working people and trade unionists for common interests and unity of action in the fight for peace and security and disarmament and social progress.

"Our workers' conferences have shown themselves to be an important means for implementing the slogan which binds us all together -- to make the Baltic a sea of peace, friendship, and cooperation of the peoples. The safeguarding of peace is the prime task and the basic condition for all trade union work.

Although the delegates of the workers' conferences came and do come from different social systems and from trade unions with different orientations and international allegiances, these conferences demonstrated that understanding on the basic questions of the struggle is always possible if what they have in common is placed at the forefront.

Harry Tisch pointed out that since the 24th Workers' Conference the international situation has deteriorated considerably. "Today we have to assume that imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism with its arms buildup and confrontation policy, is blocking the progress in detente achieved in the seventies and has created the most dangerous tensions since the end of World War II," Harry Tisch said. The U.S. Administration, together with its NATO allies, has begun deployment of first-strike weapons in Western Europe disregarding the negotiation initiatives of the socialist countries and the clearly expressed will of the European people.

"The socialist community states have a different concept of the needs of our time." This is expressed in the policy of peaceful coexistence. "We do not bank on a sharpening of military confrontation. We are not supporters of the arms race," Harry Tisch stressed. "But naturally we also cannot stand idly by and disarm ourselves unilaterally in face of the threats of imperialism." The socialist states will ensure their security within the framework of a preservation of the strategic military balance, and have accordingly taken countermeasures. A strategic military superiority on the part of imperialism will not be permitted.

Harry Tisch reaffirmed the need to fight for curbing the arms race and for a normalization of the situation in Europe. It is necessary to reduce the balance of weapons to the lowest possible level.

The states of the socialist community have put forward numerous proposals to this end. The proposal by Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme for the creation of a corridor between the NATO states and the Warsaw Pact states free from theater nuclear weapons was also fully supported.

During his speech, Harry Tisch also spoke about the need for negotiations as again formulated by the leading representatives of the socialist states at the recent CEMA meeting in Moscow.

Harry Tisch urged that everyone work together to see that the obstacles standing in the way of such negotiations disappear. "We do not consider the present situation to be irreversible and we fully endorse the need to set the process of arms limitation, disarmament, and detente in motion again." Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has expressed this repeatedly in talks with many politicians of a number of states. "It is in this spirit that we are making our contribution to the cooperation of the forces of the trade unions and the labor movement and holding a dialogue with all those who feel themselves responsible for peace." The GDR trade unions also regard as most important the socialist countries' proposal for the signing of a treaty on mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the member-states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

As trade unionists we note with concern, Harry Tisch continued, how, above all, in states which have been sucked into the wake of the American arms drive, the trend toward limitation and diminishing of trade union rights is intensifying. In a number of countries the working class has been forced to fight hard to defend itself from the results of crisis, mass unemployment, and a reduction in real wages.

Harry Tisch recalled the proposal made by the meeting of the representatives of the socialist countries which cooperate in CEMA to all peoples and heads of state aimed at an active development of international economic relations. In this connection an expansion of economic, scientific, and technical relations between the European states in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and the agreements reached at the Madrid meeting is of it great importance. Mutually advantageous cooperation between them could assist the expansion of trade and thus also help to improve the level of employment in countries with high unemployment.

REINHOLD TALKS WITH BELGIAN SOCIALIST, CP LEADERS

LD282132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Brussels, 28 Jun (ADN) -- A joint colloquium of scientists from the Emile Van der Velde Institute of the Flemish Socialist Party (SP) and the Academy for Social Sciences at the SED Central Committee about problems of the present and the workers' movement ended in Brussels on Thursday. At the invitation of the institute, the 4-day academic event, held within the framework of good relations between the two parties, was attended by a delegation from the academy led by its rector Prof Dr Otto Reinhold, member of the SED Central Committee. The debates centered on problems of peace, international relations, and the environment. The two social science research institutions agreed to continue the exchange of views and discussion of other questions in the autumn.

Prof Dr Reinhold had a meeting with SP Chairman Karvel van Miert, during which the international situation and opportunities for arms limitation and disarmament were discussed. The two parties concurred in noting that more arms does not mean more security, that following the missile deployment the situation in Europe has become more uncertain, and that every opportunity must be used to find a way to leave this path. During his stay in the Belgian capital, Prof Dr Reinhold was received by Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Belgian Communist Party. During the meeting, concern about the situation following the deployment of more nuclear arms in Europe was expressed and opportunities to fight the imperialist arms drive and confrontation policy were discussed.

FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION MEETS FDGB OFFICIALS

LD282048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- After a 4-day fact-finding visit the delegation from the Main Executive Committee of the Gardening, Agriculture, and Forestry Trade Union (GGLF) in the FRG's DGB, led by its Deputy Chairman Guenther Lappas, ended its stay in the GDR on Thursday. The delegation conducted talks with Horst Zimmermann, chairman of the Central Committee of the Agriculture, Foodstuffs, and Forestry Trade Union in the FDGB, as well as other members of the Secretariat of the Central Executive Committee and of the trade union's Dresden Bezirk Executive Committee.

During the talks both sides expressed their concern about the sharpened international situation and underlined the trade unions' responsibility for safeguarding peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. Both sides emphasized that the preservation of peace is at present the prime concern of trade union activities. They expressed their will to exert their trade unions' influence in favor of a coalition of reason, against the arms race, for disarmament and a nuclear-free Europe. Both sides emphasized the usefulness of a dialogue between trade unions with differing outlook and international membership which contributes toward a climate of common sense. They discussed the responsibility of a second European conference of the agricultural worker trade unions and a meeting of the European forestry worker trade unions.

MISSION PROTESTS FRG VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE

LD281816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1634 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- On 24 Jun 1984, a single-engined aircraft of the FRG violated GDR airspace in Hildburghausen Kreis, continued its flight in the direction of Gettershausen, and left GDR airspace near the village of Rieth.

The permanent mission of the GDR in the FRG protested to the FRG Chancellor's office against this new violation of GDR airspace and expressed the expectation that the relevant authorities in the FRG will finally undertake effective measures to prevent such activities against GDR airspace.

DOHLUS, AUSTRIAN CP LEADER EXCHANGE VIEWS

LD281705 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1112 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- The SED and the Austrian Communist Party will continue to use all their strength to overcome the threat of nuclear war, which emanates from the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States, and to bring about a change to disarmament and detente. This was stated by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Karl Reiter, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party, during an exchange of views in Berlin today. Karl Reiter leads a delegation from the Austrian Communist Party on a visit to the GDR.

The partners in the talk reaffirmed the firm solidarity between the SED and the Austrian Communist Party on the proven foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Horst Dohlus and Karl Reiter praised the positive development of cooperation between the GDR and Austria in the state, economic, and cultural spheres as an example of how, even under complicated international conditions, a constructive approach by both sides could lead to fruitful relations of peaceful coexistence which served to safeguard peace. Horst Dohlus explained the SED's policy for further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR. He spoke about the party's leading role, the raising of its fighting strength, and the multifarious activities of the working people in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. Karl Reiter reported on the purposeful work of the Austrian Communist Party for the interests of the working people, for peace, democracy, and social progress.

HONECKER ACCEPTS PAKISTANI ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD281312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1029 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Salin al-Zaman, for the presentation of his credentials on Thursday. In the following talk the ambassador conveyed greetings from President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, which Erich Honecker reciprocated. The interlocutors spoke in favor of developing further the relations between the GDR and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the benefit of both states and as a contribution to the securing of world peace.

BRIEFS

HONOR FOR CANADIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER -- On his 75th birthday today General Secretary of the Canadian Communist Party William Kashtan has been honored with the Great Star of International Friendship Order. In a greetings address the SED Central Committee expressed high regard for his untiring work for the unity of action of the international communist movement. His work at the same time is devoted to friendship between the peoples of both states. In the GDR William Kashtan is considered to be a steadfast fighter who remained true at all times to the ideal of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 27 Jun 84 LD]

U.S., JAPAN COOPERATE MILITARILY AT NEW LEVEL

LD282246 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] While the Western European countries are stressing the importance of East-West relations, the United States is endeavoring to advance in armament. On Hawaii Island, representatives of Japan and the United States have agreed on further steps of military cooperation. MTI's Tokyo correspondent Lajos Pietsch reports on the details:

The high-ranking representatives of the two countries' Ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs have agreed on extending cooperation to new areas, which indicates a qualitative change in the military alliance between Washington and Tokyo. The Hawaii consultation proved several things: first and foremost the fact that the United States, in its military policy, is ascribing an ever greater significance to the Asian and Pacific Ocean region and that it wishes to realize the increasing of its military presence with Japanese help. At the same time, the meeting also proved that the Reagan government does have something on which to base its calculations in this regard, as Tokyo is an ever more reliable partner in support of Washington's endeavors. The fact that the Japanese side, without the slightest reservations, has made its own the U.S. armament concert, which uses the alleged Soviet threat as a pretext, pointed to this, among other things.

For 3 days in Honolulu the main topic was preparation for an extraordinary situation, according to the U.S. interpretation and scenario. The United States urged increasing Japan's war capability. In this framework coordination of strategy and tactics as well as standardization of the two sides' weapons and ammunition were mentioned. It was as though representatives of NATO member-states had sat down face to face.

The other characteristic of the consultation was that the atmosphere totally differed from the mood of former consultations. Earlier, as a matter of fact, the U.S. side for the most part only made demands whereas now there was more of recognition than of demands. It is true that since August 1982 this was the first meeting of this nature, and in the past nearly 2 years the Nakasone government has multiplied manifold its armament preparations.

ORTEGA DENOUNCES U.S. NICARAGUAN INTERVENTION

LD282316 Budapest Television in Hungarian 1935 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Excerpts] [Presenter] The American Senate, as we know, on Monday rejected Reagan's plea for permission for aid of $21 million planned for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Congress has already given $24 million to the CIA for this purpose during the course of this year, but Reagan nevertheless attempted to nearly double this sum, saying that the Nicaraguan rebels have already used up the aid given so far. However, out of the 89 senators, only one voted for the allocation of this further aid. The Central American policy of the Washington government is visibly losing the confidence of the legislature and obviously of Americans themselves. Several other countries of the region, the member-states of the Contadora group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- have always disassociated themselves from the military intervention of Washington.

The highest level Nicaraguan-American talks of recent years have taken place. U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz held a 2-hour discussion with Daniel Ortega, leader of the revolution, at Managua airport. The negotiations were described by Shultz as cool but forward-looking.

Gyorgy Bernat has asked Daniel Ortega, who visited Hungary in the last few days, about the issues which Ortega and Shultz discussed, the way the discussion took place, and the form in which the relationship between Nicaragua and the United States is shaping.

[Begin recording] [Bernat] Before your present visit, you had negotiations in Managua with George Shultz, American secretary of state. Is it, in your opinion, a change in U.S. policy?

[Ortega in Spanish, with superimposed Hungarian translation] In my opinion, the militarist, warlike policy of the U.S. Administration is unchanged. The role played by Mr Shultz in Managua was made possible by the election policy of the Washington government. The November presidential election is approaching and the [word indistinct] of the weaknesses of the administration is exactly its Central America -- particularly the Nicaraguan -- policy. President Reagan sent Mr Shultz to Central America, to Managua to be precise, and with this he intended to create the impression that they want to negotiate, that they are believers of a political solution and it is Nicaragua which does not want this type of solution.

[Bernat] Is this how the negotiations which took place on Monday, between Deputy Foreign Minister Tinoco, and Shlaudeman, the presidential envoy, can be assessed?

[Ortega] Some of the individual negotiations of the United States are of a propagandistic character, yet they are supporting military aggression. Nicaragua really wants to negotiate and what is more, seriously, on the basis of reality, mutual respect, and (?the conditions) of the recognition of the Nicaragua revolution.

[Bernat] What is your opinion about the possibilities of the Contadora countries in this situation?

[Ortega] The efforts of the countries of the Contadora group influence Washington's policy unfavorably. The United States in the Central American region replies with a widening of aggression to all the steps taken by the Contadora group. The United States on each occasion replied to the meetings and agreements of the Contadora group with an increase of its military presence in the region. It sent more soldiers and weapons to Honduras; it organized more military exercises on territories neighboring Nicaragua; it launched terrorist attacks against Nicaragua; it planted mines in our ports and bombed our airports. I declare therefore, that the principle obstacle to the success of the Contadora group is the United States.

[Bernat] Undoubtedly the most important step during your visit to the socialist countries was Moscow. Before you left Managua, it was announced that Nicaragua wished to purchase military aircraft to strengthen her defense. Beyond the economic results, can you call your visit a successful one from a military point of view?

[Ortega] Nicaragua maintains her right to purchase weapons and to defend itself against aggression. For the defense of our sovereignty and our territorial integrity we would have created our Army even if actions had not been taken against us. In this spirit we stuck to our right to possess fighter planes for defense purposes. We have spoken about the possibility of purchasing military aircraft of various makes, among which we have mentioned the Soviet-made MIG's as well. The United States has announced that it would not allow Nicaragua to possess fighter planes, neither Soviet nor French nor any other make. All this clearly demonstrates the present position of the region, the great power adventurist policy of the United States. We, on the other hand, stick to our rights. Our pilots are now practicing the handling of fighter planes.

We are unable to deploy them at present only because the training of the pilots is still going on. It is our opinion that these planes must be flown by Nicaraguan pilots.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1630 GMT on 28 June, in its report on the interview, adds here:

[[Bernat] What other results can you also mention?

[[Ortega] Well, I think that the most important thing was the following: We have stated, once and for all, that in the face of the power politics of the United States, Nicaragua has the right to maintain and protect relations with the socialist community. In my opinion, this is the most important message addressed to the United States.]

[Bernat] In this situation, under what conditions is Nicaragua negotiating with the United States?

[Ortega] We consider as fundamental that the existence of the Nicaraguan revolution should be recognized and that our country should be respected, exactly the same way as Nicaragua acknowledges the existence of the United States. The mutual conditions of security should be defined by taking this recognition as a starting point.

[Bernat] These are just conditions, but are they acceptable for the United States?

[Ortega] Well, I have said it. They want to restore their power in Central America, particularly in Nicaragua; therefore they support the former National Guard of Somoza, which carries out attacks against Nicaragua. This latter is a mercenary army, armed by the Pentagon and the CIA, and has been shaped on the model of the North American army. They have organized special units which have been [words indistinct] of the modernization of the U.S. Army. The mercenaries have been trained to carry out special counterrevolutionary tasks.

[Bernat] It is alleged that until the November presidential elections, no invasion will be launched in which American soldiers would participate. What do you think the post-election period can bring in this respect?

[Ortega] I think that starting from the logics of formality, we can say that the possibility of intervention until the November elections is smaller. Still, we cannot forget about the danger of an attack because this administration acts without any logic, or perhaps according to its own logic. This is the logic of power politics, the politics of attempting world supremacy, and it risks the existence of mankind. In the Central American situation one has also to take into consideration that this American Administration loses no opportunity, and the situation clearly will be more complex if Mr Reagan is reelected. I think that the situation will be more complex in the entire world and therefore in the region of Central America as well.

[Bernat] How can the elections which will take place in your country in November influence Nicaragua's foreign policy position? According to the opinion of the United States and President Reagan, a totalitarian regime rules in Nicaragua because its leaders have not been elected. Using this argument, Washington supports the activity of the counterrevolutionaries, but what will it be able to say after the elections in Nicaragua?

[Ortega] This is a very important argument because the U.S. Administration wants to justify Nicaraguan aggression with this. Therefore, it intends now with all its power to prevent us from holding the elections. One of the aims of the military attacks against Nicaragua is to force the revolution to break the preparations for the elections, or, with the intervention, to make the holding of elections impossible. Nowadays, in agreement with the right-wing parties, it wants to get the people to stay away from voting. However, it will probably be a minority which will abstain. They cannot prevent the great majority of the people from taking part in the elections which, we are sure, will confirm the revolutionary changes.

[Bernat] One of the excuses for U.S. intervention was that Nicaragua supports with arms the guerrillas of El Salvador, the fighters of Farabundo Marti. An American paper, on the other hand, quoting a CIA report, wrote a few days ago that that was not true. What other excuse, arguments, can the United States now find for an intervention in Nicaragua?

[Ortega] Let me say, first of all -- and I must say this -- that we are fully in agreement with the fighting Salvadoran people. We have never denied our solidarity or that we feel the fight of the Salvadoran people to be ours. However, at the same time we have also stated that it was not us who were responsible for the outbreak of the civil ear: for the dissatisfaction there is as old as the injustice and exploitation which the Salvadoran people have had to suffer -- the cause of which is the policy of the United States in El Salvador. The Salvadoran guerrillas are in reality armed by the North Americans, for it is the latter who supply the puppet army with weapons, and these weapons, in the course of battles and ambushes, get into the hands of the revolutionaries In other words, the revolutionaries get their American weapons from the puppet army. In other words, the accusation of Washington is nothing but an excuse which is used by them for the legitimization of the aggression against Nicaragua. This excuse is in reality used by them even today. [end recording]

PUBLIC UNACCEPTING ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT DECISION

WA291500 Budapest ORSZAG VILAG in Hungarian 13 Jun 84 p 25

[Article by Rezso Gallov entitled: "With and Without the Olympics"]

[Text] In concert with the decisions of the Soviet and other socialist Olympic committees, the Hungarian sports world faced a very unusual situation, since our best sportsmen will not take part in the XXIII Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

The pain and regret felt by Hungarian sports circles is much stronger than the regret and depression felt by sports lovers in the other boycotting nations. This is because we have played a well-known, significant role in the international Olympic movement, since the founding of the IOC with the first games in 1896 in Athens. We have participated in all summer games, with the exception of the 1920 games, at which time the influence of hate after World War I prevented the Central Powers and the newly establised Soviet Republic from participating.

In the past few years we have taught a sports-minded public to be Olympics-oriented. Because of this and other reasons, our public was not prepared to accept our nonattendance One can say that there was an incredible amount of interest before State Secretary Istvan Buda's press conference concerning the situation. He is also president of the Hungarian Olympic Committee and president of the National Physical Fitness and Sports Committee [OTSH].

Istvan Buda, state secretary, first of all provided information on the Prague conference, at which -- with the exception of Romania -- the socialist nations announced unanimously that they would stay away from the Los Angeles Olympics for well-known reasons. The following officials appeared in the Czechoslovak capital: Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC]; Montique Berlioux, sports director of the IOC; Alexandru Siperco, the committee's Romanian vice president; and Primo Nibiolo, president of the Summer Olympic Games Sports Federation. They all tried hard to convince the sports leaders of the socialist nations not to consider their decision as final, to reexamine the decision and to attend the games, and to consider the importance of the unity of the international Olympic family (Juan Antonio Samaranch's term).

The representatives of the socialist nations declared their loyalty to the spirit of the Olympics, and guaranteed their further support for the IOC. They did not find it justified to review their decision, since security, guarantees for equal facilities, and various other conditions have in practice not changed at the location of the Olympics.

The most significant aspect of the Prague conference was that arrangements were made for the deserving athletes, who have for a long time and with perseverance prepared for the Olympics, to have competitions. The large-scale games taking place in the socialist countries will not disturb the Olympic games, since the events will be in several locations and in part will be over one week before the Los Angeles opening ceremonies. The second part of the series will be held after the games have ended. This is done for reasons other than expressing respect for the Olympic games; that is, these are high quality, open, class-A games, in which international athletes preparing for or participating in the Olympics can compete.

Our country will host international competition in fencing, Greco-Roman wrestling, diving, and sailing (dinghy and class 470). Preparations for these events have already been begun, as Janos Pader, vice president of OTSH, reported to domestic sports associations and directors at a briefing before the press conference.

Varsity athletes who have steadfastly prepared for the Olympics will not only be rewarded by competition, but our sports leadership will also make the following arrangements: They will recognize their preparatory sacrifices and will pay them the money they deserve for the damages incurred because of our absence from the Olympics.

After the information session, the state secretary answered several questions, and touched upon a few issues of general interest.

Seoul is getting ready to host the 1988 summer games. More than one speaker at the Prague conference expressed concern, in more than general terms, about the aggressive political use of the games. Similar concerns are showing up regarding the South Korean Olympics too. The selection of Seoul by the IOC was found to be a mistake by several speakers, and they warned that we still have time to choose another location in order to avoid future complications.

The president of the Hungarian Olympic Committee touched upon the fact that the Hungarian members of international federations and officials will be going to Los Angeles. He emphasized that Hungarian representatives will also attend the important meetings of international organizations and especially sessions at which they elect new leaders. Staying away, of course, represents a danger that our influence in these organizations might weaken or our role decline, and this is not desirable.

Hungarian referees and officials can attend if the organizing committee or the representative of the international association desires their presence. Our official participants can only go if the organizers, or the IOC pay for their expenses.

Group tours to the Olympics are not affected by any restrictive arrangement. The members of groups organized far in advance will get their passports just as any other Hungarian citizen wanting to travel abroad would. The travel of tour groups started the rumor that the Olympics were competitions of individual athletes not of countries; thus, foreign athletes, as individuals using their own passports, could compete. Therefore, according to the rumor, a Hungarian, arriving in Los Angeles could take part in the competition. This is clearly impossible. At the Olympics, only athletes with accreditation from their country's Olympic committee can take part.

Our sports leadership has not incurred any large economic penalty due to the non-attendance of our best athletes, because our contract with Pan Am could be canceled at any time without having to pay any damages. Similarly, the Hungarian Olympic Committee [HOC] will not lose any money from the advance purchase of admission tickets. At most, definite losses will come from advance rent deposits at the Olympic Village and various other leases.

The state secretary repeatedly thanked and expressed his gratitude, in the name of sports leaders, to the sports-loving Hungarian public, which heeded the call of the HOC and provided significant material and moral support to our athletes in their preparations for the Olympics. A large portion of the public donations has been used in the many months of preparations for the Olympics, and every forint will serve the development of sports in the future also.

We are not participating in the Olympics but interest in the games is very strong in sports circles, and also in wider spheres. There is no indifference towards what kind of media coverage we will receive on the Los Angeles events and competitions.

Compared to our previous plans, a more limited group of media personnel will be sent to Los Angeles, but information about the games will definately be provided to the public and will be sufficient and systematic. The schedule length and format for television and radio coverage has not been cleared up yet. An agreement is expected in the near future regarding the details and the coverage fees.

We are not going to the Olympics.

Our sports-life will be different without it. That we cannot deny. Naturally, the Olympics will be different without us, and without the socialist nations. Furthermore, the Olympics will hardly be nor can they ever again be what they used to be.

But life does not stand still. We still have assignments and things to do. Sports are too big a treasure to simply get rid of its values or to resign from it in any way. No way!

The case of Los Angeles and its five rings proves to us that we can search for and find meaning in our physical culture, even without the Olympics. We can learn to think not only in terms of Olympic scores.

And if we are talking about goals, something has to be done in the international Olympic movement.

Sports history proves to the world that one can always count on the Hungarians when it comes to sports or the Olympics. And if the IOC is looking for a new path, if it wants to cleanse and renew itself (it cannot survive crises any other way) then the IOC can count on us in this process. We are loyal to our traditions and want to play a significant role according to our intentions and according to our power.

CUBAN CP'S JESUS MONTANE TALKS WITH KADAR

LD281432 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Jesus Montane, secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. At the meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere, interparty relations and international conditions were evaluated, with particular attention to the situation in the Carribbean and Europe.

Meets Havasi, Szuros

LD281822 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI) -- A delegation, headed by Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Cuban Communist Party CC, and secretary of the Central Committee, [title as heard], paid a visit to Hungary June 24-28 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central committee.

Jesus Montane met Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The delegation held talks with Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee. The parties gave briefs on results and tasks in socialist construction work, exchanged views on the international situation, and some topical issues of the international relations between the HSWP and the Cuban Communist Party.

Jesus Montane met Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, Janos Berecz, editor-in-chief of NEPSZABADSAG, and Gyula Horn, head of department at the HSWP CC.

The delegation left Hungary Thursday.

CPCZ'S COLOTKA RECEIVED BY MARJAI, ACZEL 28 JUNE

LD282051 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI) -- Peter Colotka, member of the CPC CC Presidium, deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia, and prime minister of the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, continued talks with his host, Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, in Budapest, Thursday.

Peter Colotka met Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Present at the friendly discussion was Jozsef Marjai.

Peter Colotka met Ministers Istvan Hetenyi of finance, Laszlo Kapolyi of industry and Jeno Vancsa of agriculture and food.

PRC TRADE MINISTER CHEN MUHUA TOURS ENTERPRISES

LD282144 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI) -- During the past few days Chen Muhua, state counsellor, minister of foreign economic relations and trade of the People's Republic of China, visited the Raba Hungarian Railway Carriage and Machine Works, the Videoton Electronic Company, the Babolna Agricultural Combine, and the "Uj Elet" Agricultural Cooperative of Sarisap.

Chen Muhua continued her talks with Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, and Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and met other members of the government.

LAZAR VISITS ZALA COUNTY, MEETS LOCAL OFFICIALS

LD281020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Premier Gyorgy Lazar arrived in Zala County late this afternoon. Our correspondent Peter Kovacs reports:

The guest was welcomed at Kisbalaton Bridge on the Zala River, which marks the county's border, by his hosts Gyula Varga, first secretary of the county party committee, Sandor Ujvari, chairman of the county council, and Colonel Istvan (Gerencser), Zala's chief of police.

A briefing on life in the county already began here, in fact, and the 50-kilometer road leading to Zalaegerszeg through dozens of gently sloping hills illustrated very many topics, primarily those related to agriculture. This was mentioned to the chairman of the Council of Ministers by Gyula Varga in his briefing which began at 1700 in the headquarters of the county party committee.

After the briefing, Gyorgy Lazar walked through the center of Zalaegerszeg, where his guide was Lajos (Usztas), chairman of the town council. He went first to the lacehouses, which have virtually become a legend, and then through Disz Square to the Sandor Hevesi Theater which was inaugurated last year. From here the premier and his entourage were driven by car to Landorhegy, the new residential quarter of Zalaegerszeg, which is a nationally recognized example of reconciliation between the sometimes-contradictory requirements of large-scale construction and urban planning on a human scale.

Tomorrow, the chairman of the Council of Ministers will continue his program in Zala with a tour of industrial plants.

Views Economic Development

LD282219 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Gyorgy Lazar is spending this second day in Zala County. Peter Kovacs reports:

His program this morning started with a tour of the Geocsej village museum. Gyorgy Lazar was later driven to the county party committee, where he held a briefing at 1600 with participants in a county party aktiv. In his speech, he gave details on the most recent stances of the Central Committee on the international situation; he then spoke about topical issues of the country's economy.

[Begin Lazar recording] On the topic of economic development, the Central Committee established, on the basis of the results of the first 5 months of the year, that the direction in which the implementation of the economic plan -- the people's economic plan -- is progressing is in accordance with the resolution of the Central Committee, in accordance with the people's 1984 Economic Plan. There is some revival in the economy. This is indicated by [words indistinct] such as the development of industrial production, which was 4.4 percent, almost 4.5 percent, in the first 5 months. We do not count on this growth remaining for the entire year, but we count on its being somewhat more than planned.

Agriculture: You know that the saver, the rain, came at the last minute. Taking this into account, it can be said that we can count on a good-to-average grain crop if some unexpected factor does not intervene. After that of last year, and amid such conditions of nature, this is no small thing; my deep conviction is that this is possible only because there (?is) a socialist agriculture in Hungary.

With all certainty it can be established with certainty that consumption by the population will be somewhat higher than planned. It is not an issue of there being some enormous growth, but according to present estimates, consumption by the population will exceed that of last year by 1 percent if the outflow of money continues as now. The consequences of this are expected to appear in the standard of living indicators too. According to every sign, these also will diverge from the plan in an upward direction. Here also the issue at hand is a divergence of a small extent. These divergences will be difficult to perceive individually, according to families, but what should we do? [Words indistinct] according to our present judgement, there is no need for supplementary measures which overstep the frameworks of the plan, exceed the frameworks of the plan in the sphere of consumption.

However, it is necessary that we should carry out the plan, both parts of the plan; therefore, the part which [words indistinct]. It has been laid down in the plan that the upper limit of the growth of consumer prices this year will be 8 percent. We have not yet exhausted this degree of growth in consumer prices, although we have come close to it. There are still some tenths in reserve, among the possibilities. It appears that this must be used, so this 8 percent upper limit (?of growth in consumer prices) must be observed. Economic conditions must be made more strict.

With regard to investments I already mentioned there is overfulfillment in the state sphere. Here too it will be necessary to take certain restrictive measures; we have already taken some. In the sphere of enterprises, we are not now planning great, severe increases or (?withdrawals) during the year. [end recording]

GASPAR, FALUVEGI ADDRESS TRADE UNION ACTIVISTS

LD281025 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The Social Insurance Chief Directorate of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] has paid health and welfare benefits for decades. Only those people who worked had a right to these benefits. Now, like health provisions, people are entitled to these benefits by citizen's rights. Therefore, social insurance has come under state direction.

Trade union activists who have done this work for three decades assembled today in the SZOT central school. They were thanked for their activity; many of them were decorated. SZOT President Sandor Gaspar and Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi took part in and spoke at the festive meeting. We now quote some brief sections from their speeches:

[Begin Gaspar recording] A known change has taken place in the organization of social insurance. We now devote this ceremony today, on the one hand, to thanking all those people who have collaborated in the past 33 years -- we thank them for their work -- and looking somewhat to the future and speaking about our joint tasks in the future too. Just as it was natural and a matter of course that 33 years ago the direction and development of social insurance (?progressed) under the management of the trade unions, it is just as natural now that as a consequence of social development we should change the structure with which we have worked thus far.

Now what is it, state or trade union? No, comrades, it is neither. This is socialist social insurance, self-managing socialist social insurance, in which the trade unions invariably have a determined role. The trade unions have an influence and responsibility in the self-managing body which was created some weeks ago, and which we again call a social insurance council, for all of the social insurance work. Alongside the trade unions, the various, other organs taking part in the social insurance council also have responsibility and work, just as do SZOT, the cooperatives, and so forth. Thus, Hungarian social insurance has broadened. What was a battle target 33 years ago, that we should draw the majority of workers into social insurance, now is a right of citizens. This has made it necessary for us to change the structure with which we worked hitherto. [end recording]

[Begin Faluvegi recording] I believe that this measure is a new phase of our further development, and it has a close connection with the development of economic direction and with our social [word indistinct]. (?I say) that perhaps we are over the most difficult economic (?years). The time is here and the conditions are ripening for us to work out a forward-pointing developing economic policy for the next 5-year period. Coupled with this economic policy we should advance in social provisions. In this regard, we presently think that we primarily must advance in the sphere of earnings -- he who works more, more intelligently and usefully should get more -- that we should resolve some sharp disproportions in wages which have developed in the past years. Besides this, we should increase social security, primarily in the care for families with several children, for the disadvantaged, and for the elderly [end recording]

'POSITIVE ASPECTS' OF UK MINISTER'S SPEECH

LD282250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] As PAP correspondent in London Tadeusz Jacewicz reports, British Defense Secretary Michaeal Heseltine has made a speech which was noted most attentively by political circles there. The speech was devoted to the subject of Russia in historical perspective and its content was an attempt to find the sources of the present Soviet policy.

The listeners noticed that the British minister used some statements which confirm London's intentions to adopt a more flexible line in the British Eastern policy.

We can endeavor to achieve greater mutual understanding and mutual respect, Heseltine said among other things, on which better political and economic relations can be built and which could eventually lead to the reduction of the level of arms on both sides.

These are rather surprising words spoken by the defense secretary of the country which was the first on our continent to deploy American Euromissiles.

But we have to notice that Heseltine, one of the youngest and allegedly the most able member of Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet, is considered to be a serious Conservative Party candidate for a future prime minister. So, if such a politician is presenting a new philosophy of relations with the East, then it is of no importance what ministry he represents. The most important thing is that for some months realistic tones can be heard from London, tones which one has not heard for several years.

MESSNER, PRC BANK CHAIRMAN HOLD TALKS IN WARSAW

LD281826 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner has received Chairman of the Bank of China Jin Deqin. Monetary and financial issues were touched upon, and a decision was made on expanding cooperation in this field between Poland and the PRC. Minister of Finance Stanislaw Nieckarz and the PRC ambassador to Poland took part in the meeting.

1986-1990 COOPERATION DISCUSSIONS WITH GDR BEGIN

LD290345 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The GDR and the PPR began today to coordinate their plans for the period 1986 to 1990. To this end Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, is visiting Warsaw. Above all the scientific-technological cooperation is to be directed consistently at the comprehensive intensification of production in the two countries. Important objectives are providing the national economies with raw materials and fuels and their most economic use, rationalization, especially through the use of microelectronics and industrial robots, as well as the development of new products with high utility value. The talks center on the extensive measures adopted at the latest CEMA economic session at the highest level.

ECONOMIC LINKS WITH SFRY GROWING CLOSER

LD282220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Various ties link us with the SFRY, a fraternal socialist country. Thanks to the traditional friendship and cooperation between our nations, these ties are becoming ever closer. Economic ties play a major part here: Our exports to Yugoslavia revolve mainly around such groups of goods as raw and other materials as well as machines and equipment. The structure of imports is similar, but purchases of consumer goods amount to more than 11 percent.

Last year we sold to and bought from Yugoslavia a total of approximately $560 million worth of goods. This is $40 million less than planned for the year, but 14 percent more than in 1982.

Possibilities are currently taking shape for supplies of Polish machines and projects for the mining and power industry projects under construction in Yugoslavia. Polish specialists have also played a considerable part so far in the construction of complete industrial projects in Yugoslavia.

PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION EXPELS ADAM SCHAFF

LD281523 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 28 June -- A communique by the Central Commission of Party Control (CKKP) carried by TRYBUNA LUDU today says that on June 27, an adjudging team of the commission examined charges levelled against Adam Schaff concerning his conduct incompatible with principles of the PUWP statute and found Schaff's conduct to be incompatible with his membership in the PUWP and resolved to expel him from the party.

After an in-depth and all-round appraisal of Schaff's articles published in 1982-1984 and after listening to his explanations, the CKKP adjudging team came to the conclusion that political opinions presented by him on many fundamental questions are incompatible with the PUWP's assessments and lines of activity chartered by the extraordinary congress, plenary sessions of the CC and the national conference of party delegates. Thus, they do harm to the process of consolidating the PUWP.

The CKKP adjudging team deemed the fact that Schaff presented his views on ideological and political questions of key significance to the PUWP not in the party forum -- to which he was bound by the statute -- but primarily in Western publications to be an aggravating circumstance.

Despite the fact that in November 1983 the CKKP called the attention of Schaff to the politically harmful character of a number of his publications, he did not draw any conclusions from the warning talk they held with him.

This is testified to by his next publications and press interviews also given outside the party forum in which he repeated most of his hitherto assessments radically differing from the PUWP's ideological principles and political line.

Adhering to compulsory observance of the principles of the statute of the PUWP by every party member, the CKKP adjudging team considered Adam Schaff's behavior to be incompatible with his membership in the party and in this connection resolved to expel him from the PUWP ranks.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS DEFENSE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD281727 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] A session of the National Defense Committee took place today. It was chaired by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The committee examined and appraised the state of security in the country against the backdrop of real dangers which the NATO states' militaristic and revisionist policy entails. The committee has analyzed the state of defense preparations aimed at essentially securing the functioning of the state and, should the need arise, at raising the level of defense readiness, in particular with regard to civil defense matters. Appropriate conclusions were reached with regard to issues under consideration.

MOKRZYSZCZAK AT CENTRAL AUDITING SESSION

LD281947 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Another meeting of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission summarized its half-year activity and precisely defined its tasks until the end of this year. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak spoke at the session and characterized the most important directions of party work and tasks arising from the party accountability-election campaign, the National PZPR Delegates Conference and the resolutions of the 16th Central Committee plenum.

In its plan of work for the second half of the year the Central Auditing Commission has decided to include a comprehensive evaluation of the implementation of tasks arising out of the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum on organizational principles of work with the youth aktiv of the party and the socialist youth unions.

SIWAK CHAIRS PZPR COMPLAINTS COMMISSION SESSION

LD282044 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Suggestions and Complaints Commission has ended its itinerant session in Piotrkow Trybunalski. The implementation of the ninth plenum's resolution was checked in 12 enterprises, and particular attention was paid to linking production tasks with care for welfare matters. The session was chaired by Albin Siwak, Central Committee Politburo member.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER ON PACT ROLE, NATO DANGERS

LD280249 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jun (PAP) -- A press conference has been held at the Higher Air Force Officers School at Deblin, in which pilot Lieutenant General Tytus Krawczyk, commander of the Air Force, recalled the 40-year traditions of the Polish People's Air Force. He gave much attention to the fraternal assistance being given to the Polish Air Force by the Soviet Union.

Referring to the contemporary nature of the Air Force, the general pointed out the high moral and political qualities of the servicemen of this branch of the Armed Forces. He stressed that one of the prerequisites for the effective fulfillment by the Polish Air Force of combat tasks is their modern equipment and armaments, which are capable of effectively resisting the new offensive means of struggle possessed by NATO.

The Air Force is successfully carrying out the tasks it has been set, including those from the joint exercises of allied forces. In this way it is making a contribution to the cause of strengthening the defense capability of the Polish People's Army and that of the entire socialist defense alliance, the Warsaw Pact.

The commander of the Polish Air Force said that the need for [word indistinct] actions stems from the present, especially tense international situation, fraught with the aggressive ventures of certain NATO countries, which pose a direct threat to the socialist states, including Poland, the civilian population, towns and villages, and peace on earth. As one example of such ventures, which bear the hallmarks of an especially dangerous provocation, the general cited the systematic intelligence-gathering flights of aircraft belonging to NATO and other capitalist countries along the Polish state border in the Baltic Sea.

ELECTION BOYCOTT REFLECTS UNDERGROUND'S WEAKNESS

LD281152 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 28 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 28 June -- The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI's Leon Wilczewski wrote in an article devoted to political underground today that "the election boycott concept reflected the weakness of the political underground and its isolation from society."

He said such a concept "does not require efficient structures which are necessary to carry out an effective political struggle. Neither does it require too much organizing. The boycott tactics was based on disinformation with support from the Western Polish-language radio stations.

"One more time faced with its helplessness, the political underground used outside anti-socialist centres in a bid to realize its own anti-national objectives.

"Calling for the election boycott, the underground used fraudulent, tendentious arguments and motivations. It gave much prominence to 'instructions' in anticipation of 'various forms of pressure'.

"Expecting the election results to be favourable to the underground, it announced that the results collected by independent monitoring groups would be given on Monday just after the end of voting. But in the face of the failure, that date was put off by a week, as the underground had to rethink how to compose the announcement, how to manipulate the results to present its obvious defeat as a victory."

POZNAN COMMEMORATION OF JUNE 1956 EVENTS

LD282101 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] A solemn ceremony of laying of wreaths and bouquets of flowers at the monument, which commemorates the June [1956] events in Poznan, took place in the city today. This was done at the initiative of the social committee in charge of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland and of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth voivodship council. Representatives of the voivodship's political and administrative authorities, many delegations from workplaces, social organizations, and city residents took part in the ceremony. Workers' honor guards were mounted in front of the monument of unity for the duration of the ceremony, which took place in an atmosphere of seriousness.

INTERVIEWS GIVEN BY URBAN DURING HUNGARIAN VISIT

75 Percent Unity

LD290501 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1925 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] As we know, there were local elections in Poland on 17 June. The election of local council members rarely is a world political event. This time, it was that, and not because the Jaruzelski government wanted it that way, but because of the unsuccessful boycott attempt of the opposition. The opposition leaders hoped that the mass boycott of the elections would also be a referendum against Jaruzelski. It really was a referendum but with contrary indications. Jerzy Urban, spokesman of the Polish Government, recently was in Budapest, Andras Sugar spoke with him.

[Begin recording] [Sugar] Both the remnants of the political opposition and the government viewed the 17 June elections as a kind of trial of strength. How can it be proved that the PPR emerged victoriously from this trial of strength?

[Urban in Polish with superimposed translation] First I must put things right. We did not consider this to be a trial of strength. The opposition forced it on us by announcing a boycott. For this reason, in a certain sense this trial of strength took place in spite of our intentions and wish. Subsequently we were satisfied that the opposition had announced the boycott, since thanks to this, the decision of the citizen to go to the ballot box was expressly a political decision against the boycott and the opposition. We draw this conclusion. At the same time, we are aware that this 75 percent which went to the ballot box to vote for the candidates to the people's councils was not constituted of people who fully supported our policy from every viewpoint. At least, not only such people raised their voice.

In any case, with this, the people took a stance in favor of stabilization, calm, and common consent, as well as socialist renewal, and against the opposition and the boycott. Only on such a political platform can we speak about a 75 percent unity. This is how we evaluate it.

[Sugar] Prior to the elections, Lech Walesa remarked that he would give up political and opposition activity for good if the boycott was not successful. Now, what is the stance of Walesa?

[Urban] I do not know. Presently, he has not said anything. He is noticeably shocked. I presume that he will try to forget what he said earlier. This is his constant habit. He states various things, and then he forgets what he said, and he says something entirely new.

[Sugar] What is the situation of the political opposition in Poland like, at present?

[Urban] Perhaps opposition is not the most appropriate word. What this opposition is ought to be explained. I do not state that the political views, which created a wide base in opposition to us, have completely disappeared. I say that very few people stand in favor of this underground opposition, which compromised itself by not coming forth with any kind of program, and then by constantly inciting turbulence and disquiet. It emerged that it had no kind of influence. However, there are groups, communities in our country which do not sympathize with our policy, that disassociate themselves from this extreme opposition. They also bear important influence, for example in the universities, and in all of the creative communities. They are concentrated primarily in the large towns. This, by the way, also emerges from an analysis of the elections, since the (?towns) vary: The proportion of participation in some large towns was smaller than in the countryside.

[Sugar] There is a lot written in the West about whether the opposition leaders, such as Kuron, Michnik, Romaszewski, and Wujec, will be taken to court. What is the situation now?

[Urban] The trial was set for 13 July.

[Sugar] Yes, but presumably talks are still in progress about whether they might leave the country.

[Urban] In truth, several months ago I made a proposal that the application of the amnesty, announced on 21 July of last year, might be considered with regard to them. Because there exists such a possibility, if they were willing to state that they were ready to leave Poland, and they would wait out the time abroad, which we needed for the strengthening of stabilization, and that they would not disturb the recovery from the economic crisis.

They did not agree with the proposal, which in essence was humane. They want the interest, reaction surrounding them to remain. This proposal, in fact, remains valid. The affair could be resolved, if they wanted it. I said then that the proposal is valid until the moment the trial starts. If, however, the trial starts, then things will go on another track.

[Sugar] In your view, is the present price system satisfying and proportionate to value? Does it help economic consolidation or not?

[Urban] Undoubtedly the rationalization of the people's economy is helped by the flexibility of prices, since rigid, unvarying prices make it difficult for us to base the people's economy on economically rational principles. The government has been reproached recently. Workers and some party organizations ask whether we have not gone mad, that we raised prices in the spring, and via this, we affected the turnover of industrial items right before the elections. They also have asked what has become of our political sense. It has been necessary to answer to this. It appears that the new times which have commenced in Poland (?are not understood). It would be a bad government which did not act before the elections as if the economic necessities did not operate, which curbed the assertion of these by postponing decisions until after the elections, and furthermore, deceived society. According to our experiences, this type of policy is not rewarding. [end recording]

Many Voters Not Stpporters

LD232005 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 23 Jun 84

[From the "168 Hours" program; interview with Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban by Andras Domany, after Urban press briefing in House of Polish Culture on 21 June -- both speakers remarks recorded in Polish with superimposed translation]

[Text] [Domany] Mr Minister, we could talk about Poland for hours, as everybody in our country is interested in this subject. However, we have to select a few topics. Let us start, therefore, with last Sunday's people's council elections. We know that they proceeded in an orderly fashion and that 3/4 of the eligible electorate took part. What is the Polish Government's opinion of this result?

[Urban] As is well known our opponents, leaders of the underground movement, had called for the boycott of the elections and thus rendered us a political service. Seventy-five percent of the people defied the boycott, and they therefore rejected the underground Solidarity organization.

Of the 25 percent who did not vote, about 5 percent could not vote because they were away from their place of residence, either abroad or in Poland. And, as these were local elections, the law did not allow them to participate. Part of the remaining 20 percent consciously supported the boycott and others, mainly in the countryside, stayed away due to local problems and conflicts. As a curious example I recall the Hel peninsula up north where the inhabitants of a village made their participation conditional on a government ban on a nudist congress that was to be held in their area.

[Domany] Yes, tolerance comes in varying degrees....

[Urban] Yes. Then there are people who are not followers of the underground opposition but who are mistrustful and disenchanted with us. They do not want to commit themselves, but prefer sitting on the fence. These people did not vote either. Others were held back by the misgivings of their environment. In any case we do not consider those who did not participate in the elections as our opponents. We are not saying that this was an unpatriotic attitude. We are holding our hands out to these people as well, and we would like to work on gaining their confidence.

[Domany] During a previous conversation you said that you do not think that all the 75 percent who voted support the government.

[Urban] No, of course not. We know that many of them have lent us their confidence. They do not yet support our policies, they are merely watching to see what happens and have loaned us their trust. We have to repay this loan by our work and achievements, so that these people become our supporters.

[Domany] The attitudes of the Catholic Church before the elections was interesting. Although they distanced themselves in a statement from a priest who was calling for a boycott, saying that it was his own personal opinion, they did not condemn this personal opinion and did not support the participation of the faithful in the elections; the majority of bishops stayed away from the ballot boxes. Is this behavior characteristic?

[Urban] Oh, yes, the church is always very prudent. But I would not like to go into this topic in detail because we do not comment on the attitude of the church which is, after all, a religious institution. We are pursuing a continuous high-level dialogue. The principles of our relations are unchanged. We only express our misgivings when individual priests, who are by the way very few in number, play the role of politician and organize political debating circles in churches. We are opposed to this, but we do not comment on the official position of the bench of bishops. But I said once, and this is what some people perceived as criticism of the church, that we were not supported by any spiritual authority during these elections. So the 75 percent turnout is also our success, which does not have to be shared with anyone. We are the ones who worked for it, and nobody can say that thanks are partly due to him.

[Domany] Your government tries to win the trust of the masses, for example with the activization of mass social organizations such as the trade unions, and with their involvement in decisionmaking. However, inevitable economic considerations and the economic and political rationality often force steps on the government against which the trade unions and others protest. If these protests are not listened to, then the opinion is voiced that this government, too, ignores the voice of the people. Nevertheless, you are still forced to take issue with several expressed wishes. What is the solution here?

[Urban] Economic life is increasingly directed by hard laws of economics and therefore I think that trade unions have all the more say in preventing us from making the mistake of rigid pragmatism. It is their duty to alert us to the interests of workers and the people and to make us see the human reality behind the cold regulations. Furthermore, we think that we are only at the beginning of our troubles with the trade unions and from now on in Poland there will always be these so-called troubles. For, in our opinion, one of the tasks of the real trade union movement is to cause headaches for the authorities, but the proper rules of the game have not yet been developed. Trade unions should have their own analysis and stance with regard to the economic situation. They should have demands, but they must be clear about the fact that distribution is secondary, production is of primary importance. Trade unions have to act also in the interests of increasing production and improving its quality. We fundamentally support the proposal modifying an act of law according to which the trade unions' area of competence should further increase. But the organizational form must also be created. This, at the moment, is a temporary one -- there is no national center and there is only a loose consultative forum for the chairmen of the 100 branch federations. It is rather difficult for us to negotiate with a body of such size. One thing is certain: The government knows that it will not have an easy ride with the trade unions, and we do not cry as a result.

[Domany] You are currently preparing for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of liberation, and at the press conference you expressed optimism. You said that the future of the country is by now seen as secure and (?the leaders) are optimistic. What is the basis for this optimism?

[Urban] Speaking simply, the aces are in our hands. We are not in any kind of structural bankruptcy. First, we have enormous national resources, which is a very great thing in today's world, even if we do not have enough money for their exploitation. Furthermore we have a developed modern industry which, although not fully utilized, still has potential.

[Domany] And production is increasing, not decreasing as it has done for years.

[Urban] Of course. Production has been increasing since the summer of 1982, and this May the results were very good indeed. We have many well-trained young experts, engineers, and skilled workers, and these are also a significant potential. We receive great support from the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member-states, and these give us strength. Slowly, and with many difficulties, we are moving away from the impasse and the situation in Poland is changing for the better. In other words, we have no reason not to be optimistic.

BRIEFS

BAKA ON ECONOMIC REFORM -- At today's press conference with Minister [Plenipotentiary for Economic Reform] Wladyskaw Baka on the implementation of the economic reform, it was stated that last year over 40 percent of profits -- after payment of the sums due to the state treasury -- remained at the disposal of the enterprises. This is a greater proportion than in 1982, totaling Z650 billion. The enterprises earmarked half of this sum for the development fund. Over 90 percent of firms had self-managing bodies functioning in them last year, and 60 percent of their composition were workers. Negative phenomena, working against the reform, included: poor quality, slow technological progress, and nonrational deployment of labor. [Summary] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 84 LD]

WROCLAW COUNCIL CHAIRMAN -- In Wroclaw the inaugural session of the new voivodship people's council has taken place. In a secret ballot, Professor Ryszard Badura was elected its chairman. [Summary] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 84 LD]

U.S. VESSELS VISIT CONSTANTA HARBOR 25 JUNE

AU251833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/6/1984 The U.S. ships Biddle and Truett called at the port of Constanta on June 25. The same day, the march leader, Vice-Admiral Edward H. Martin, accompanied by a group of U.S. officers, paid formal calls on the mayor of Constanta Municipality and the commander of the military marine.

Present was David B. Funderburk, U.S. Ambassador in Romania

ENACHE RECEIVES CPC ACADEMY'S HIANG NANXIANG

AU281741 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1526 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/6/1984 -- Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on June 28 the delegation of the Party Academy under the CC of the Chinese Communist Party led by Jiang Nanxiang, first prorector of the academy, member of the CC of the CCP, that paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview reference was made to the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two contries, parties and peoples, and the wish was expressed to develop them in keeping with the decisions adopted during the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang and the other members of the CCP leadership.

During their Romanian sojourn the Chinese delegation paid visits to and conducted talks at the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, the Bucharest municipal party office, the Academy of Social and Political Studies under the CC of the RCP. They also saw round socio-economic units in Cluj-Napoca, Iasi, Constanta, Bucharest, and conducted talks at the headquarters of the county RCP committees in the towns they visited.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL'S CLOSE

AU281130 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 26 June Bucharest session of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development has debated and adopted very important decisions for Socialist Romania's general development.

To begin with it adopted the plans for 1985, which is the last year of the 1981-85 5-Year Plan. The provisions of the 1985 plans ensure the general fulfillment of the 12th RCP Congress decisions, including the amendments and improvements added by the party national conference of 1982.

Although rates of development are somewhat lower than initially envisages, in the 1981-85 period we would have generally achieved a positive rate of development considering the international economic situation and the problems we were faced with during this period in the socioeconomic development of our fatherland. By fulfilling the provisions for 1985 Romania will have attained, in this 5-year plan, too, some of the highest rates of development in the world.

This means that our people, led by the RCP -- the leading political force in our society -- made the necessary efforts despite the difficult economic conditions, overcame various difficulties and the contradictions that appeared at a certain point in the development of our socialist society, and are ensuring the unflagging implementation of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Thus, the 5-year plan that we conclude next year will have marked another significant stage in raising our fatherland to higher levels of progress and in resolutely propelling our nation to the high peaks of a communist civilization. (loud, prolonged applause)

I will not now dwell on the provisions of the 1985 plan. They are known and have been discussed with all ministry managerial councils and with a large party-state aktiv, and have been unanimously adopted by the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development -- and thus, on the basis of these provisions, we will have to take all the measures required t fulfill them.

I want to call your attention to the need to resolutely work to implement all the indexes of this year's plan, to carry out all investment projects, exports, and all other key indexes decisive for the development of our society.

I believe that we have on hand all the requirements to optimally fulfill this year's plan and the 1985 plans, and thus to end the 1981-85 5-Year Plan with important results. That will mark a great development in our society, will further raise the people's material and cultural well-being, will consolidate the potential of our socialist society and the defense and combat capabilities of all our people, and will strengthen Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause)

Also at this session the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development adopted a draft, or rather, the general directions of socioeconomic development for the 1986-90 period in industry, transport, agriculture, and in other areas of activity.

The provisions and directions for the period ending in 1990 are geared to further implementing the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and to progress toward communism. The provisions of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan ensure the achievement of the general levels and development envisaged in the party program.

New problems have, however, emerged in the meantime. The provisions for the 1986-90 period are designed to stress or accentuate even further certain qualitative aspects of the intensive development of all areas and to more markedly expand scientific research and the role of science and technology in the entire process of socioeconomic development

As is well known, a new scientific-technological stage or revolution is beginning to take shape in the world. This revolution is expected to produce profound changes in the industrial and economic structure of the states and in the development of the human society. Hence, it must also be correspondingly reflected in the development of the Romanian socialist society. In point of fact, as you could see in the documents published, the CEMA summit on economic matters discussed in detail the problems facing the socialist countries in this respect and, proceeding from that, the need for more active cooperation among the socialist countries with a view to promoting general socioeconomic development and successfully building socialism in each country. In particular, the meeting stressed the need for more productive cooperation and collaboration in the areas of science and modern technology in view of the important role that these fields play and will continue to play in the entire development of society, and thus, in building socialism and communism.

In fact, as I have repeatedly emphasized, building a developed socialist society and communism itself are only possible on the basis of the most advanced science and technology and of the latest achievements of human knowledge in general. (lively applause)

In the coming period, up to 1990 and to the year 2000, the issue of energy and raw materials will remain -- and as you could note, it is now -- at the center of our concerns. We must take all necessary measures to implement the special programs established in the past years for this and other sectors, thus securing the energy and raw materials resources and the appropriate material-technical supplies required for fulfilling the provisions and directions concerning Romania's socioeconomic development.

Special attention will have to be paid to agricultural programs. We must ensure the implementation of the irrigation and land amelioration programs and generally raise soil fertility and we must achieve agricultural outputs at the level of the development plan requirements, thus fully meeting our people's consumer needs and also providing more important resources for export. In this way, the agricultural sector will contribute more markedly to the general development of our society.

I brought up the agricultural sector immediately after energy and raw materials because in fact these two groups of interests are the essential and decisive factors for the development of all other branches of activity. For that reason I want once again to call your attention to the fact that we must take all the necessary measures in this 5-year plan, too, and to thoroughly prepare for the subsequent period, with a view to optimally implementing the provisions established for these decisive areas of activity.

We must pay greater attention to continuously raising the quality and technical level of our products in all sectors. It is true that we have obtained good results but much remains to be done in this respect. We must always keep in mind the fact that Romanian products must be competitive with and at least on par with similar foreign products. Acting in accordance with the special program adopted in this area, by 1990 no Romanian product should be inferior to similar foreign products. We must specialize in certain key products in which we should be among the best. This is the challenge facing Romanian industry and research, as well as our workers class and people! (loud applause)

We must ensure a marked increase in labor productivity. Even the provisions featured in the program adopted this spring by the Grand National Assembly should be viewed as minimal because we must achieve a far greater increase in labor productivity by better organizing production and labor and by introducing automation and mechanization, modern production systems, cibernetics, and robots.

I have repeatedly stressed and I want to do so again now, when we are adopting important documents, that socialism must demonstrate its potential and capability in the area of labor productivity, too; socialism must produce a higher labor productivity than capitalism. We can and must do so! (loud applause)

We will also have to pay greater attention to the efficiency and profitability of all our economic activities. This means that we must further resolutely endeavor to reduce material and energy expenditures, to recover and reutilize all resources of energy, materials, parts, and subassemblies in order to lower general production costs. We must endeavor to produce new, better, and less expensive materials, and thus markedly increase the profitability and efficiency of all sectors of activity. This is the only way to ensure the necessary resources required to carry out the huge investments projects envisaged for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and to secure the funds required to maintain and further raise the people's material and cultural well-being in step with the general development of our society.

The national income must increase more considerably. We must ensure that our society has the means to implement its development projects and to provide the people with an ever higher material and cultural living standard -- that, in fact, is the essence of the socialist society and the supreme goal of our party's policy! (loud and prolonged applause)

In addition we will pay particular attention to exports and to international production sharing. I already spoke about the importance of the decisions of the CEMA summit, which established an extensive program of specialization and cooperation. As the Political Executive Committee stressed in its decision, we will have to energetically work to firmly implement this and to actively contribute to improving activities within CEMA and to promoting production specialization and extensive cooperation with all the socialist countries.

At the same time, we have to develop extensive cooperation with the developing countries. We have to initiate and carry out new production sharing with those countries since this also constitutes an important factor for strengthening the solidarity among the developing countries, for the struggle aimed at eliminating underdevelopment, and for achieveing a new world economic order.

In conformity with the general guidelines of our international policy, we also have to expand relations with the developed capitalist countries and to actively participate in the international division of labor.

In all this we have proceeded from the principles that our party has firmly promoted and that hold pride of place in the party program, i.e. the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage. Let us do all we can to contribute to achieving new relations among all world nations, relations that will guarantee each people's independent development possibility in keeping with its desire, without any outside interference! (loud applause)

All these provisions and general guidelines for the coming period require a more forceful increase in the role played by the party as leading force and organizer of the activity in all areas, in uniting the efforts of all working people and channeling them in the same direction, and in implementing those great goals that are so important for our fatherland's development and advance in the direction of the highest peaks of progress and civilization.

At the same time, it is necessary for us to act with greater determination to perfect the planning and leadership activity, to more rapidly eliminate certain outdated practices and methods and the red-tape that can still be noted, in order to ensure greater efficiency and a scientific leadership based on an understanding of the realities and requirements, and the socioeconomic development laws that have to be applied in keeping with the requirements of our socialist society.

We shall have to constantly perfect our democratic leadership bodies and to act to accentuate and expand revolutionary, workers democracy in all areas. This requires increasing the role of the general meetings in each unit -- as a decisionmaking body as regards the development of each unit -- the role of steering councils, and it requires the latters' responsibility toward the working people to be increased. We must also increase the responsibility and effectiveness of the steering councils in ministries and other central bodies and we must ensure a more active operation of the national bodies of our socialist democracy by turning this broad democratic framework -- unique in its kind -- into a uniform and harmonious whole that ensures the active and conscious participation by all our people in shaping their own future, their communist future. (loud, prolonged applause)

With justified pride we can state that both the achievements accomplished by our people in socialist construction during the 40 years that have elapsed since the victory of the anti-imperialist, antifascist revolution for national and social liberation and the creation of a broad revolutionary, workers' democracy clearly demonstrate the strength of socialism and the capability of people who have eliminated capitalist and foreign oppression for good and who -- as masters of their destiny -- are freely building their future in cooperation with the socialist countries and with all peoples in the world in the belief that it lies in their power and that only through their own work will they be able to ensure their future, well-being, happiness, independence, and sovereignty! (loud, prolonged applause)

I believe that the documents we have adopted today are fully in keeping with the requirements of our socialist society and are based on the force and capability of our people -- and therefore they are realistic and completely implementable documents. Fully convinced of the correctness of those decisions, of the creative energy of our nation, and of the united force of all our people around the party -- within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front -- I believe that we can trustfully look to the futures.

Let us proceed with firm determination to doing all we can in order to meet the people's trust and to fullfill the responsibility each of us has at his workplace! Let us serve the party, the people, and socialism and let us to all we can to contribute to building a world of peace and international cooperation! (loud, prolonged applause) With this, comrades, I declare the session of the Supreme Council of Romania's Socioeconomic Development closed. I wish you success in your work! (loud, prolonged applause)

CEAUSESCU MEETS MANAGERS, EXPERTS IN ECONOMY

AU281535 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1431 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/6/1984 -- On Thursday morning [28 June] President Nicolae Ceausescu met with managerial staff and experts in important branches of the national economy at the exhibition complex in Scinteia Square. The RCP and Romanian state leader was accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, Constatin Dascalescu, Stefan Birlea, Marin Enache, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, Silviu Curticeanu, Ioan Avram, deputy prime minister. During this working dialogue Nicolae Ceausescu continued the thorough analyses made over the past weeks of the way in which the plan provisions and special programmes are being implemented set for priority sectors that play an important role in stepping up the modernization of production structures, making best use of all resources and utilizing the production potential, in raising all industrial activities to a new qualitative level, in intensively developing the economy.

This time the activity was analysed carried on in metallurgy, machine building, electrical engineering and electronics, power industry and transport to fulfill, in best conditions, the tasks incumbent on these branches in 1984 and 1985 in view of passing to the successful fulfillment of the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan. A series of major questions were approached on which the more powerful rise in economic efficiency depends. Ways and directions of action were set on the basis of the achievements scored so far and of the existing possibilities so that these key sectors should make an enhanced contribution to the development of the raw materials and energy base, to be broader application of technical progress, to the improvement of the quality and competivity of the Romanian industrial products, to the reduction of raw materials, fuel and energy consumption, of production expenditures, to the more marked rise in productivity, to the development of exports and reduction of imports to what is strictly necessary.

AGREEMENT SIGNED ON CONSOLIDATING DEBT TO FRANCE

LD282338 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1921 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Paris, June 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and France signed here today (Thursday) an agreement on consolidating the principal of Yugoslavia's debt to France of which 800 million French francs will become due for repayment this year. Yugoslavia owes 21,000 million dollars in foreign debts now. This year, 5,400 million will become due for repayment. This agreement is the first in a series of agreements between Yugoslavia and fifteen Western countries on deferred payments and was concluded on May 22 this year.

CONCERN OVER RISE IN U.S. INTEREST RATES

LD281721 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 28 Jun 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today (Thursday) voiced its great concern over a 0.5 percent increase in U.S. interest rates and particularly drew attention to the seriousness of implications this trend of rising interest rates has in the developing countries.

It is surprising that another increase in interest rates came after assurances given at the recent summit of the seven leading Western countries in London that these rates are not going to go up further, the Yugoslav Government spokesman, Ambassador Zeljko Jeglic, told his regular press conference here today.

Yugoslavia also feels affected by the above measure since this increase in interest rates is bound to impose an additional debt burden of at least 50 million dollars on it in one year's time and make this country's efforts to carry out its stabilization programme more difficult, Jeglic said.

"We are of the opinion that a way out should be sought in starting negotiations as soon as possible between the debtors and their creditors so as to come to a global and long-term solution for the world's problem of overindebtedness," the spokesman said in conclusion.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES SPECIAL UNICEF EMISSARY

LD281428 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic today, Thursday, received the special emissary of the U.N. secretary-general for UNICEF, Prince Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia, who is visiting Yugoslavia as guest of the Yugoslav Executive Council. During the meeting, State Presidency President Djuranovic stated satisfaction with the visit of the Saudi prince and highly assessed the role of UNICEF, in which Yugoslavia actively cooperates.

The usefulness was mutually stressed of more frequent contacts and meetings between representatives of Yugoslavia and Saudi Arabia, with a view to a better mutual acquaintance and development of cooperation in all fields, particularly economic. In the context of the dangerous situation in the Gulf, the necessity was pointed up of investing efforts, particularly on the part of the Movement of Non-alignment of which the two warring countries are members, towards ending the Iraq-Iran war.

Concerning Saudi Relations

LD290351 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2147 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- Saudi Arabian Prince Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud is visiting Yugoslavia as United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF] special envoy and AGFUND (Arab Gulf Fund for Development at the UN) president, Yugoslav Government spokesman Zeljko Jeglic stated at a press conference today, Thursday.

Asked by the Iranian News Agency, IRNA, correspondent if the arrival of Prince Talal perhaps meant the start of the establishment of relations between Yugoslavia and Saudi Arabia, Jeglic said that talks had been held here with the Saudi prince of relations between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Saudi Arabia in the interest of the employment of broader possibilities for their advancement and for mutual cooperation.

DIZDAREVIC RECEIVES NETHERLANDS MINISTER

LD282324 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1919 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- Dutch Minister for Development E.M. Schoo and Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic today, Thursday, assessed relations between the two countries as very successful.

Schoo and Dizdarevic set out the above during the regular Yugoslav-Dutch consultations, in which international economic relations, especially the problem of the developing countries' debts were discussed.

Schoo conferred also with Yugoslav Vice-Premier Dr Mijat Sukovic on ways for solving problems in international economic relations.

COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH INTERPOL OFFICIAL

LD282207 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Internal Affairs Secretary Dobroslav Culafic today, Thursday, conferred with Interpol Secretary General Sandre Bossard on the promotion of cooperation between the Yugoslav internal affairs organs and Interpol and the combatting of all forms of organized international crime.

In the talks, it was noted that the crime rate has been abruptly rising in the world in recent years, becoming a very serious social and international problem.

Grave, complex criminal acts, including armed robbery, blackmail, kidnapping, terrorism, illegal drug traffic, traffic in counterfeit money and various types of business crimes, have been on the rise, as set out.

Yugoslavia's open borders which are crossed by some 50 million foreigners a year, and the fact that Yugoslavia has abolished visa requirements with 52 countries present genuine opportunities for various forms of abuse, which necessitates direct cooperation with Interpol, it was stated in the talks.

CZYREK LEAVES FOR WARSAW AFTER 4-DAY VISIT

LD281854 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- Jozef Czyrek, a member of Politburo and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, left here today (Thursday) for Warsaw after a four-day visit to Yugoslavia. Czyrek arrived here Monday on invitation from the LCY Central Committee. While in Yugoslavia, he had talks on interparty and interstate cooperation with Yugoslavia's topmost party leaders. He also visited the Crvena Zastava automobile works of Kragujevac, Republic of Serbia, eastern Yugoslavia, which successfully cooperates with its Polish partners.

FEDERAL CHAMBER DEBATES MUNICIPALITY, JUDICIARY

LD282318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0922 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today continued its session with a debate on the implementation of the constitutional concept of municipality.

The introductory report was submitted by delegate Vjekoslav Vidjak. On behalf of the Federal Chamber's Sociopolitical Relations Committee, which is the official proposer of the resolution on implementing the constitutional concept of municipality, he pointed out the contents and forthcoming activity in connection with this document.

The draft resolution proceeds from Marx's definition of the commune as a political form of liberation of labor, the correctness of which has been clearly confirmed in our conditions. Our experience in fact shows that the municipality can represent an important factor of self-managing development of socialist socioeconomic relations, but that it can also be a factor in its slowing-down. The tendency of enclosing economic trends within municipal borders, which also originates from the municipal center, has become one of the most serious obstacles to the self-managing integration of associated labor. Since this integration represents an important factor of development in socialist socioeconomic relations, it is exceptionally important for a successful implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization that the constitutional concept of municipality be consistently implemented. The Constitution as a whole, as well as its part on municipalities, opens wide prospects for self-managing integration of associated labor and the municipality, instead of obstructing, should encourage this integration.

By its entire policy, the municipality should encourage and direct such linking and for this reason it is necessary that it also establishes direct links with other interested municipalities. The implementation of the integrative role of the municipality, however, represents a complex problem which cannot be solved in the municipality alone. Although the bureaucratic-centralist tendencies and the tendencies by groups owning property in the municipality considerably contribute to isolating the organizations of associated labor, as well as those of the municipalities, as sociopolitical communities, the measures by the republican and provincial organs -- which are not always designed to strengthen the positions of associated labor -- also often encourage this isolation.

Self-managing linking between production, trade and consumption and between the economy and social fields is also of special importance for the development of socialist fellowship in the municipality. The problem of satisfying the personal and common needs of the working people and citizens cannot be successfully solved by the administrative measures of the state or by market spontaneity either.

The intention of the basic commitments embodied in the Constitution and the draft resolution is to solve these problems by self-managing agreement making by the working people themselves without any mediation. This represents one of the most important conditions for the development of the municipality as a self-managing community.

The Sociopolitical Relations Committee proposes that the Federal Chamber determine the draft resolution on the basis of the proposed text and that it obligate the proposers to take into consideration the views of the assembly's working bodies which considered proposed text. The committee also proposes that the Federal Chamber submit the draft resolution for public discussion in order to verify through a wide public discussion in the proposed assessments, directions and measures in order to prepare the most qualitative draft resolution possible. In fact, the draft resolution and the public discussion on it represent a contribution to the joint critical analysis of the political system as a whole. This is another reason for this proposal.

In this connection, the Sociopolitical Relations Committee of the Federal Chamber also prepared draft conclusions. The conclusions propose that the public discussion should last until the end of 1984. It is stated that the SAWPY will organize and lead this public discussion in keeping with its constitutional role and responsibility in the political system of socialist self-management, Vidjak emphasized.

Vidjak's introductory report was followed by a short delegate debate on implementing the constitutional concept of municipality. Delegate Ali Muhadziri (Kosovo) noted that the draft resolution paid very little attention to the organization of natural defense and social self-protection. Hardly a word is said about the responsibilities, obligations and duties of the municipality in connection with defense preparations. Muhadziri therefore proposed that the final text of the resolution should also include a short analysis of the situation, problems and shortcomings in the field of national defense and social self-protection.

At the end of the debate, the Federal Chamber adopted the draft resolution on the implementation of the constitutional concept of municipality and accepted that public discussion on this document should be held until the end of 1984.

Several delegates took part in the discussion on the work of the judicial organs. Dusan Pekic (Croatia) said that he had the impression that there was some anarchy regarding social property. Theft, speculation, destruction and similar crimes were committed on a massive scale. The citizens are clearly angry about this situation and demand the establishment of better order and responsibility in this field.

It seems, Pekic said, that some judicial organs, especially municipal ones, have been overcome by opportunism, helplessness and bureaucratism, while some individuals have also become overcome by corruption so that they do not wage a resolute struggle against the violation of legality and against all abuses and usurpation of social property. It is not absurd that those who enrich themselves through failed programs, who travel the world and damage society for thousands of billions of old dinars, are not called to account, while a citizen who cashes in a check for 2 milllion old dinars without sufficient funds in his account (and which he must return) gets 4 years in jail?

Of course, Pekic said, it is necessary to punish petty criminals; but how do we justify the fact that those guilty of great damage are not punished? People talk about this but there are no proposals on how to prevent this great social evil. It is not unknown to the public that some sociopolitical communities and influential individuals can prevent the prosecutor's offices and courts from taking proceedings against those guilty of "useful malversations." Who benefits by all this? It is a matter of narrow interests and also private interests.

Three hundred representatives of the organizations of associated labor abroad, who worked there for years and should now return home, refused to do so. They appropriated enormous social resources, very likely in connection with people who sent them there. I propose, Pekic said, that proceedings are taken in order for society to recover its losses in these cases too.

Delegate Stefica Baktarevic (Croatia) asked how we assessed what constituted hostile activity or political crime when expressing critical opinion, considering that we wished to develop critical consciousness and critical attitude at the social and individual level? Do the prosecutor's offices and courts have difficulties in this respect in practice? Do not the judicial organs perhaps also prosecute something that should be encouraged? Opinion exists that the expression of one's own views, regardless of whether they correspond to the official policy or not, should not represent a political crime, Stefica Baktiarevic said. She asked what was our expericence in this respect. It is expected that the question raised by delegate Baktarevic will be discussed at the meeting of the Federal Chamber's Committee for Judicial Affairs.

Answering the question by Stefica Baktarevic, Federal Public Prosecutor Milos Bakic said that this had already been the subject of public and professional discussions for several years. It concerns the offense of hostile propaganda, that is, people who falsely and untruthfully present the situation in the country, or do so maliciously.

In practice, as far as I know, Balic said, I can assure you that I have not yet heard that someone who was not an enemy of this country has been sentenced for the offense of hostile propaganda. This is one of those offenses which the public prosecutors find difficult to prove because it is necessary to prove the intentions as well. The signatories of petitions advocate the abolition of this offense. The people who work in this field are deeply convinced this is absolutely unacceptable in the conditions in which we now live, Bakic said.

The report by the Social Accountancy Service of Yugoslavia on the work in 1983 was adopted without discussion. Increased efficacy in the work of the Social Accountancy Service was emphasized.

The Federal Chamber also adopted the proposal by the SFRY Presidency to elect the following as new members of the Council of the Federation: Viktor Avbelj, Franjo Herljevic, Fadilj Hodza, Lazar Kolisevski, Sergej Kraigher, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Petar Stambolic, Dr Rajko Tanaskovic and Janez Vipotnik.

At the proposal of the SAWPY Federal Conference, the chamber today appointed Miroslav Naglic and Ljubomir Milic as deputy federal social attorneys of self-management. The Federal Chamber adopted the resignation by Miodrag Veljkovic, deputy governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, who is taking up new duties, and appointed Dr Slobodan Stanojevic as the new deputy governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES' PROCEEDINGS

LD290408 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Delegates in the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, together with delegates in the Federal Chamber, today heard an expose submitted by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, on the implementation of the policy of socioeconomic development in 1983 and 1984 and on possible development in 1985. Discussion on this subject will be held within working bodies of this chamber.

The agenda for today's session includes -- implementation of preconditions necessary for more rapid development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; measures and activities necessary for material relief of the economy; information on preparation for the tourist season and the analysis of the way trade network functions. The delegates are also discussing several other topical questions and draft laws.

The organizations of associated labor and organs and organizations of the sociopolitical communities in the province should play the most important role and carry most responsibility in the process of finding solutions for present economic difficulties of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Through their increased involvement, the efficiency of economic operations should improve as well as productivity, production and exports and a more responsible attitude to work and social means established. This was stressed in the conclusions adopted by the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces after the discussion today about preconditions necessary for more rapid development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The chamber pointed out that it is vital to increase the degree of responsibility devolving upon those responsible for the realization of all the assumed commitments. It is particularly stressed that the Federal Executive Council, the Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce and other organs and organizations in the federation and the republics and provinces should do everything necessary for consistent and complete implementation of agreements on more rapid and more harmonious development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosvo.

Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council, pointed out that assistance from the whole community is still vital for Kosovo economy. In recent years there has been some improvement -- losses and differences in the level of labor productivity have been reduced, utilization of existing facilities has increased, completion of major industrial complexes has been speeded up and exports have assumed a more important role. However, despite these encouraging changes certain unfavorable trends have been recorded this year.

Industrial production in Kosovo in the first 5 months fell by 4.3 percent while in the country as a whole it rose by 4.6 percent. This slackening in industrial production in Kosovo was mainly caused by low output in energy industry and industry of nonferrous metals. Coal production fell by 24.6 percent, electricity by 12.6 percent and non-ferrous metals by 26.5 percent

The chamber then considered the program of measures and activities to help the financial consolidation of the economy, banks and other benefiaries of social resources; the analysis of indebtedness, losses and liquidity in the economically undeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; and the implementation of conclusions concerning measures to reduce the material liabilities of the economy. The introductory observations on all three points were made by Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary of finance, who emphasized that the first important step had been made in the implementation of the program of stabilization in this field and that the present efforts to relieve the economy of its burden had exceeded the earlier expected effects. The assessment will be made in September and by then changes will be carried out in the taxation system and other measures will be taken which should give the economy a break and make possible greater productivity.

Pointing out that the country's liquidity is deteriorating, Predrag Petrovski (Macedonia) emphasized that illiquidity was regionally uneven and that the situation was particularly critical in the insufficiently developed republics and in Kosovo. This also makes all other problems in our economy more pronounced and they cannot be successfully overcome without the solidarity and reciprocity at the federal level. Petrovski advocated the speeding up of the adoption of measures and, as much to contribute to the changing of the present situation.

Vlado Klemencic again asked to speak in order to emphasize that there was no disagreement regarding the gravity of the situation and the assessment of reasons of illiquidity but that there was no need to make a special program for their elimination which would contain some other measures from the ones already undertaken and still to be taken. Instead, action should be taken in every organization of associated labor to increase productivity, production and real income. This is in fact the policy of reliance on our own forces without which these problems cannot be permanently removed.

It is true that our trade network is too extensive and that much can be improved, that is specialization and integration of a large number of the present small organizations. On the other hand, Bosko Dimitrijevic, member of the Presidium of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, said, we need more stores, cold stores and silos in which to keep the goods.

The fragmentation of trade favoured local isolation. This then contributed to the splitting of the united Yugosiav market and especially to the administrative determination of the level of margin for trade services. If the trade organizations had more resources of their own, they would more easily breach territorial frontiers and the goods would not remain where they are produced but would go where they can be sold best.

The chamber's conclusions aim at enabling the trade organizations to become more stable because the prices of goods and the speed of their delivery to consumers depend on them.

Continuing, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces considered the preparations for this year's tourist season. The introductory report was submitted by Sinisa Korica, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs.

The only speaker in the discussion, Berislav Sefer, observed that of 928 million dollars of last year's foreign exchange earnings from tourism, 266 million was obtained through the sale of gasoline coupons and 662 million by tourist services. According to these figures, setting aside gasoline coupons, a foreign guest only spent 19 dollars a day. The question is what happened to the foreign exchange. Considering the foreign exchange savings of the citizens, Sefer said, it would appear that foreign currency is circulating as cash.

The chamber then adopted the conclusions which, among other things, emphasize the need for the Federal Executive Council to submit by 1 July a draft law on the changes and addenda to the law on currency exchange transactions and the circulation of effective foreign currency in Yugoslavia, so that this law could be adopted at the next session of the chamber and applied in this tourist season.

In continuation, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly considered topical problems of the building trade and the industry of building materials. The introductory report was submitted by Rade Pavlovic, chairman of the Federal Committe for Energy and Industry. According to him, the program of economic stabilization brought with it the obligation to limit the investments to realistic frameworks and possibilities of society. Considering that the building trade participates in the investments up to 55 percent, it is obvious why their reduction brought about great difficulties in this field. For the fourth successive year, the builders have had less and less work. For the past 3 years, and this year, the reduction amounts to about 40 percent.

Our building trade has now some 200,000 workers who have nothing to do. Their standard of living, Pavlovic says, is increasingly getting worse.

Last year, for instance, 27 percent of 730,000 employed earned less than 8,000 dinars a month. The planned reduction of production in the building trade has not been accompanied by corresponding socioeconomic measures in order to solve the problem of employment of surplus workers in this field. It is true that some 35,000 of our workers work abroad, but this is by no means enough to alleviate the unemployment at home, Rade Pavlovic emphasized.

After a short discussion, the delegates adopted conclusions according to which the problems in the building trade can be solved by greater engagement of those employed in these collectives and by coordinated action from the municipality to the Federation. This action must certainly include the banks, self-managing interest communities and chambers of economy. The Federal Executive Council is expected to propose economic measures which would alleviate the position of these organizations until more permanent solutions are found.

In conclusion, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted the decision confirming the final accounts of the National Bank of Yugoslavia for 1983 and the decision confirming the financial plan of the National Bank of Yugoslavia for this year.

SUKRIJA NAMED EX OFFICIO PRESIDENCY MEMBER

LD281446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Coatian 0800 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today became an ex officio member of the SFRY Presidency. Ali Sukrija was declared member of the SFRY Presidency today at a session of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly. The session was chaired by Dusan Alimpic and was also attended by the highest-ranking leaders of the Federation, the republics, the provinces, and the Yugoslav People's Army. After being declared member of the SFRY Presidency Ali Sukrija took a formal oath. At the end of the session Alimpic also announced the complete composition of the SFRY Presidency.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES SELF-MANAGERS' DELEGATION

LD272001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of self-manager's day, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received a delegation of the organizers of self-manager's meetings and the Association of Self-Managers' Clubs of Yugoslavia comprising Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium; Dusan Bogdanov, president of the Presidium of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia; Goran Radman, president of the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia; and Vasko Kostojcinovski, Janez Zeleznik and Miodrag Boromisa, respectively president, vice president and secretary of the Association of Self-Managers' Clubs.

They acquainted President Djuranovic with the character and contents of work of the 2-day self-managers' meeting in Skopje which discussed questions related to the constitutional position and role of the working class in our society and the work of the self-managers' clubs as a specific form of self-managing activity.

During the conversation, President Djuranovic spoke about the implementation of the country's policy of socioeconomic development in 1984, on which, as is known, the SFRY Presidency adopted assessments and stances 2 days ago.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES DISCUSS EMIGRE HOSTILITY

LD262056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the Foreign Policy Committee and the Internal Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, chaired by Gojko Sekulovski, today discussed some aspects and assessments of the activity of hostile emigres against the SFRY in the context of present-day international relations

It was assessed that scientific and professional research and analysis should be continued on all problems, phenomena, and consequences emanating from the activity of hostile emigres, such as the class motives, ideology, aims, and influence of the emigre press on the emigrants and workers abroad, the phenomena of revitalization of emigre structures and youth engagement, as well as all processes in the internation field which condition the enemy activity abroad.

In his introductory report, Mirko Bunevski, deputy federal secretary for internal aafairs, said that hostile emigres have already been for a long time a factor in attempts to undermine the security of our country and that this has to some extent burdened our relations with some countries, especially those which tolerate such activity on their soil. Hostile emigres are still convinced that the situation in international relations are favorable for their activities. This is why they are trying to intensify the forms of their activities toward our citizens at home and abroad, as well as among the emigrants.

The subversive-propaganda activity continues to be a constant form of emigre activity. Instead of crude and easily recognizable lies, slanders, and vulgar attack the emigres are increasingly exploiting and dramatizing in a clever manner our domesti difficulties. The basic aim of this flexible and perfidious action is to create the impression that the development of the situation in Yugoslavia is following the course which they "forecast" and which corresponds to their extreme aims. Thus they wish to activate the insufficiently active followers and to increase their influence.

Hostile emigrees extensively exploit the problems of international relations in order to foment hatred and to spread mistrust about the possibility of Yugoslavia's existence in its present form, presenting themselves as protectors of "their" people. The Ustasha and Albanian emigres are putting forward new "proofs" for their old thesis about the "plunder" and "genocide" of the Croats and Albanians, while Chetnik emigres comment on the Kosovo events from pronoucement anti-Albanian and revanchist positions.

During the discussions, the delegates emphasized that, thanks to our activity on the international plane, hostile emigres have failed to become a factor which would prevent the development of good relations and cooperation between the SFRY and countries in which they operate. It was stated, however, that the enemy should not be understimated. Hostile emigres are now trying to present themselves in a new light, to dissociate themselves from the Ustasha or any other Quisling movements.

In this, however, they are not being successful because their true aims are quickly unmasked. Terrorist activity has been set aside and a more modern and subtle form of activity has been adopted which is even more dangerous to our country. As far as we are concerned, however, hostile emigres and especially their terrorist offshoot remain an integral part of international terrorism against which an increasingly efficacious struggle is being waged throughout the world.

All this, of course, does not mean that hostile emigres definitively abandoned terror as a form of their activity. This is confirmed by existing attempts as well as by the formation of secret terrorist groups whose basic activity is directed against Yugoslavia.

Discussing the possible activity in the struggle against hostile emigres, the delegates said that the most important precondition for the elimination of enemy activity outside our country lies in the continuity of our domestic and foreign policies. The overcoming of our internal difficulties and active development of bilateral relations and all forms of our global international activity on the basis of the policy of nonalignment will continue to strengthen our position with all international factors and restrict the activity of hostile emigrants.

SERBIAN CONFERENCE ON ROLE OF ISLAMIC COMMUNITY

LD272218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1832 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- The negative pressure of the international Islamic factor in recent years will not succeed in further disrupting the true and long-lasting good relations between the Islamic community and society. This also applies to the relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia in which this pressure was also reflected in the spreading of those Islamic tendencies that differ from the commitments of the socialist self-managing society.

This was the impression that one got at today's meeting of the coordination Committee for Religious Questions of the SAWP Republican Conference of Serbia which, with the full participation of the delegates of clergymen's associations, considered the topical questions of activity of the Islamic community in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The introductory report by Dragan Novakovic, and the discussion, emphasized the need for this activity, as well as for the activity of all other religious communities, to develop in the spirit of the Constitution and the law, while at the same time preventing all aspects of sectarianism toward the believers.

It was noted that education abroad and the material help from this direction represented the main channels of penetration of fundamentalist and pan-Islamic ideas. Students who go abroad for education purposes do so without the knowledge of the leadership of the Islamic community in the Socialist Republic of Serbia which does not provide scholarships or implement the programs offered by the supreme authority in Sarajevo. Students do go abroad and get their scholarships there. Considering that the faculty of theology in Sarajevo offers the possibility for the highest education, it is questionable whether education abroad is appropriate and necessary. Material aid is sent from abroad mainly for the building of religious projects but so far it has not been used in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, except for the madrasah in Pristina via the authority in Sarajevo.

It has also been observed that the building of mosques in certain environments has assumed worrying proportions of competition which exceeds the actual religious needs and material possibilities. This is especially undesirable in mixed environments. It was stressed in this connection that the Socialist Alliance was not against the building of religious projects, or the contacts between the religious communities and the world, but all this should not take place at the expense of brotherhood and unity, interdenominational relations and other fundamental commitments, and existing provisions of this society. When it is a question of irrational expenditure, the SAWP is against it, not because this is done by the religious communities but because it is part of its general orientation.

The Belgrade mufti, Hamdija Jusufspahic, noted that peace and tolerance represented the essence of Islam and that therefore some modern interpretations were one-sided and in fact an abuse of religious teaching. The Shi'ite movement has not developed among the Muslims in Belgrade although there are attempts to spread it. The Islamic community in Yugoslavia dissociated itself from Pan-Islamism but it had not, however, sufficiently strived to explain its essence to the believers. The mufti especially dealt with the need to change the internal relations in the Yugoslav Islamic community and to build a mosque in Belgrade because the present one, as he said, was "10 times too small compared with the actual need." This mosque should be built, "not because it is needed by someone abroad or in opposition to other religious communities, but because it is really needed by the believers in the capital."

It was generally considered that the Islamic community behaved correctly in connection with the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. Jakub Hodza, secretary of the Association of Islamic Clergy, spoke extensively about the positive attitude of the Islamic clergy and believers in Kosovo. During the discussion, featuring Dragomir Vidicic, Stanislav Mitrovic and Stjepan Kljajic, delegates of the Orthodox and Catholic clergy; Vitomir Petkovic, member of the presidium of the SAWP republic conference, and Milan Backovic, chairman of the committee [as received], it was emphasized that the Islamic community in Kosovo should more firmly raise its voice in connection with irredentist activities, such as the desecration of Orthodox cemeteries, and become more practically involved in the prevention of emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY APPROVES DEFENSE REPORT

LD2622234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Pristina, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- On the voluminous agenda of today's session of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo of particular interest are the conclusions and measures aimed at normalizing the situation in the composite organization of associated labor Elektroprivreda Kosova, which were adopted by delegates, together with the assessment by the province's executive council, after a discussion. At their joint session delegates also endorsed the social agreement on measures aimed at reducing the material obligations of the economy in the province in 1984.

Delegates also approved a report on defense preparations in the province in 1983. The basic defense preparations in the province last year, Remzi Koljgeci, provincial secretary for national defense, explained, consisted in the elimination of all the shortcomings noticed in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection during counterrevolutionary events, as well as in the rapid and effective elimination of emergency conditions. To this end, Koljgeci said, civil protection headquarters and units were set up in all the environments in which these forms of organization had not been sufficiently developed. Particular attention was paid to differentiation among the cadres and to the ideopolitical training of all the factors of defense. Comprehensive cooperation was also achieved with Yugoslav People's Army commands and with territorial defense and all the planned exercises were carried out successfully. However, Koljgeci pointed out, certain shortcomings are still in evidence, especially in those local communities which have not yet created the material, cadre and territorial conditions necessary for the realization of the rights guaranteed by the law in the field of all-people's defense. The level of organization in a number of social activities is not yet high enough and defense preparations made in higher schools and faculties are still incomplete.

At separate sessions delegates endorses several reports submitted by provincial organs and organizations and approved drafts of several federal laws.

CROAT FRIAR CRITICIZES DISTORTION OF STEPINAC

LD262128 Vatican City International Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Excerpts] We are now broadcasting the final part of the observations by Croat Franciscan Friar Father Aleksa Benegar, in connection with the distortion of the historic truth about Cardinal Alojzij Stepinac which was again employed in the articles published by Zagreb VJESNIK on 28, 29, and 30 May. The author of these articles used the book by Father Benegar about Cardinal Stepinac and, against all the basic rules of journalistic ethics, took out of context various passages from Cardinal Stepinac's speeches and thus tried to give them completely different meaning and significance.

Considering that Father Benegar's book cannot be obtained at home, none of VJESNIK's readers was able to verify the authenticity of the quotations and the context from which they were taken. It was therefore necessary, at least in this manner, to contribute to the illumination of the historic truth about the late Cardinal Stepinac of blessed memory. Let us now listen to the last part of Father Benegar's observations:

The advocate whom the court dutifully appointed for Archbishop Stepinac, who did not want to defend himself before a court which was to pass an (?unobjective) sentence, was Dr Ivo Politeo. Although he was under police surveillance, he managed to collect material in the archbishop's defense. Politeo's speech unfortunately was not (?published) in Croatia because the press was not allowed to carry it. Mr Sosic could have published it in VJESNIK because I published it in full in my book. Dr Politeo's task was not an easy one, yet he produced proofs against the indictment which was submitted by Public Prosecutor Blazevic.

I add what I wrote on p 629 of my book: Such defense, as put up by Dr Ivo Politeo and his colleague, Dr (Nacko) Kapicic, was not expected by the prosecution. This was clear from the behavior of the judicial staff after their speeches. The public prosecutor, for instance, was beside himself. For a full 2 hours, he excitedly gesticulated with both hand and head. I documented this.

The late Cardinal Stepinac of blessed memory does not need any rehabilitation, which Mr Sosic writes about, from I don't know whom. He never stained his morally firm stance and greatness of his spirit and even less made it bloody with (?war) crimes. Zagreb and its archbishopric knows this very well. No honest Croat believes the lies which have short legs. We demand annulment of the sentence passed by a sham court, as stated by his holiness Pope Pius XII. Rehabilitation is needed by those who -- misled by passion, hatred and arrogance -- threw and still throw mud at his great personality and blame him for crimes which he did not commit.

Let Zagreb VJESNIK publish all the historic truth and documents, starting with his speech in court, the speeches by his defense counsels, the archbishop's protests and warnings about the crimes committed during the civil war. By this, those in the opposing camp will rehabilitate themselves in the eyes of God and the history of our people and clear their image. I pray to the all-knowing God for such rehabilitation because they, together with me and all of us, will soon face God's judgement where distortion of truth and tendentious lies are of no avail.

Thank you, dear listeners, for patiently listening to me.

SAWPY COMMITTEE: NEW RADIO CENTER PRIORITY TASK

LD290424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The construction of the Radio Yugoslavia broadcasting center is a priority task on which the realization of the role of this important factor in the Yugoslav system of information for abroad depends. In 1986 in Geneva an international conference on short wave planning will take place which will carry out the allocation of radio frequencies according to facilities already installed for broadcasting programs. For this reason the members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Council for the Press, Radio and Television today adopted the construction of the broadcasting center as a priority task in the overall program for the development of Radio Yugoslavia from 1981 to 1990, to which full support was given at this meeting.

The decision on priorities within the program is inevitable, it was said at the meeting, because of the overall economic stabilization. Other sections of the development program, the committee members stressed, will have to await better times.

The immediate reason for the session of the committee was the draft law on changes and amendments to the law on establishing the total amount of funds for the construction and modernization of the technical basis of Radio Yugoslavia up until 1990.

The broadcasting center of Radio Yugoslavia is being built in Bijeljina, but because of lack of funds, work has come to a halt. Meanwhile, on the basis of agreement given by the Federal Executive Council, Radio Yugoslavia has imported equipment worth 12 million dollars which is lying in an unsuitable warehouse awaiting the completion of construction work.

The members of the committee agreed to propose to the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference that it supports the changes in the existing law and that it asks the SFRY Assembly to adopt it as soon as possible.

The Federal Secretariats for Finance and Information were asked to put forward proposals to the SFRY Assembly Budget Committee for the regulation of Radio Yugoslavia's existing debts.

FIVE EXPELLED, OTHERS WARNED BY NOVA GRADISKA LC

LD290437 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Nova Gradiska 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Municipal Committee of the LC in Nova Gradiska has expelled from the LC five workers of the basic organization of associated labor of Opca Bolnica [General Hospital] in Nova Gradiska. Those expelled are: Dr Nedeljko Cepic, director of the hospital; Dr Jovo Karavidic; Dr Dragoljub Kocic; Mira Trifunovic, a secretary; and Radivoj Vlejkovic, a technical worker.

It is stated in the explanation of the expulsion that these members of the LC have been expelled because of insufficient participation in the party work, opportunism, lack of critical attitude and self-criticism, factional tendencies, disruption of unity in basic LC organizations, and misrepresenting the LC's role and profile.

At the same time, final warning was issued against surgeon Mijo Radic; Dr Ratko Ceranic; Stevo Vasinovic, a laboratory technician; Marija Bazdar, a biochemist; and Ivan Hodak, head of technical services. A former secretary, who was also the matron of the hospital, was given a warning for opportunistic behavior, lack of critical attitude and self-criti- criticism and for hindering the process of differentiation among LC members and for lack of personal responsibility.

DEFENDANTS REPLY TO CHARGES DURING TRIAL OF 14

LD272148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Summary] Pristina, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- On the second day of the trial in the District Court of Pristina of 14 members of the hostile organization "Movement for the Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia," the court heard the interrogation of Ajet Djuli, Meha Uka, Ibis Visi, Bedzet Imisiti, Ramo Buja, Agim Visi, Nezdmedin Grguri, and Mahmut Ibrahimi. The first six are charged with the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activity as members of the "Movement for the Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia," and the remaining two with the criminal act of carrying out hostile propaganda.

At the main hearing some of the accused attempted to refute the indictment, claiming that their acquaintance with the ringleaders of the group was coincidental. The first to be interrogated today, Ajet Djuli, admitted that he had read parts of the propaganda material but that meetings and talks with other members of the organization were simply of a friendly nature. Meha Uka also attempted to explain his acquaintance with the first defendant, Kadri Osmani, as coincidental. Ibis Visi admitted before the court that he had taken part in hostile activity on his own initiative and even unconsciously, but with the conscious intention, on his own admission, of making a "modest contribution" to the creation of a Republic of Kosovo. Ramo Buja categorically denied that he was a member of one of the groups in the organization, but admitted that he would like to become one. Agim Visi stated that he had not distributed propaganda material but that he had only read it out of curiosity.

Nezdmedin Grguri and Mahmut Ibrahimi, charged in the indictment with carrying out hostile propaganda, admitted that they had read the propaganda material out of curiosity, but repeated that there had only been chance meetings with other members of the organization.

The verdict is expected tomorrow.

TRIAL OF 'NEW KOSOVO' GROUP OPENS IN PRISTINA

LD281646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pristina, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The trial began today in the District Court in Pristina, before a council of five judges, presided over by Judge Sevki Sulja, of members of a hostile illegal group called "New Kosovo", which has been acting from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The defendants are Naser Grajcevci, aged 21; Akilja Dedinci, 21; Zijadin Bajcinc, 21; Bjar Zodjani, 21; Halit Berisa, 20; Salih Konjusi, 28; and Osman Beka, 22, mainly students at the Faculty of Economics who live near Pristina, and two minors, F.M. and S.Z.

All are charged in the indictment with the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activity, since as members of the said illegal group, headed by Naser Gracevci, or in his absence, Alikja Dedenci, they read, studied, duplicated and distributed hostile propaganda material.

The members of the group, which was formed in October 1981, planned, according to the indictment, to undertake specific actions and were particularly active in distributing leaflets in which they called for the "commemoration" of the anniversary of hostile demonstrations. The majority of them took part in the attempt to organize hostile demonstrations in Pristina 2 years ago.

BOMB THROWER SENTENCED TO 14 YEARS IN PEC TRIAL

LD280954 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pec, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The council of five judges of the district court in Pec, presided over by Judge Uka Mucaj, has passed a sentence of 14 years' imprisonment on Muslim Dobruna, age 35, a worker at the Metaliku works, from Djakovica, for a serious terrorist act under Article 125 of the Criminal Code of the SFRY. At about 1930 on 6 March this year Dobruna tossed an explosive device, which he had made himself by filling a can with gasoline and gunpowder, through a window into the building of the Djakovica Municipal Committee.

The inner political leadership of Djakovica was in session at that time in the building or, to be more precise, in the office of the president of the Municipal LC Committee into which the bomb was thrown. Avdilj Juniku, an aktivist, was seriously injured by the explosion and the ensuing fire, and the lives of others were also endangered and considerable material damage was caused.

During the trial it was proved that Muslim Dobruna committed this terrorist act for hostile reasons and that he planned every detail of the attack, choosing the leading people of the Djakovica municipality as his potential victims.

BELGRADE WORKER DIES AT USSR CONSTRUCTION SITE

AU281846 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Petar Andrejevic, skilled worker of the Belgrade Rad enterprise, died in an accident yesterday at a construction site of the Soviet Gornozavodsk compressor station near the city of Perm near the Urals in construction work in which several of our enterprises are participating. Workers Branislav Spasic and Mladen Markovic suffered light injuries. They now feel well and have been released from the hospital.

The accident happened when Andrejevic, Spasic, and Markovic carried metal scaffolding pipes that snagged an electric cable which, according to the findings of the local militia, was correctly set up and protected according to regulations. However, upon striking the cable, parts of the scaffolding damaged the insulation.

The last remains of Peter Andrejevic will be brought to Belgrade.

BRIEFS

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA OFFICE -- Sarajevo, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- At their session today the delegates of the Assembly of the Chamber of Economy of Bosnia-Hercegovina elected Izet Zubovic president of the Chamber of Economy. Heretofore Zubovic has been vice president of the chamber. His term of office will be 2 years. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 26 Jun 84 LD]

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA TRADE -- Sarajevo, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- During the first 5 months of this year in Bosnia-Hercegovina the degree to which exports covered republican imports attained the record figure of 98.2 per cent. This republic's surplus in its trade with the convertible currency area amounted to 1.5 billion dinars. This information was announced today at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Assembly of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Self-Management Interest Community for Relations With Foreign Countries. However, because of considerable export to the convertible currency area exports to the clearing area during this period fell with the result that the deficit with this currency area is up 46.5 percent on the same period last year. This republic's overall deficit during the first 5 months of this year amounted to about 1.4 billion dinars, or about $12 million, which is down 58.6 percent from the same period last year. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 25 Jun 84 LD]

BORDER MEETINGS WITH BULGARIANS -- Dimitrovgrad, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- Traditional border meetings were held along the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border today near Slavce not far from Bosilegrad and in Dimitrovgrad in the presence of several thousand citizens from the two neighboring countries. The border in both directions was opened in early morning and will remain so until late tonight. Yugoslav citizens only need their identity cards to cross the border. The exchange of national currencies and the dinar and lev rate of exchange were determined by the banks which opened exchange bureaus at the meeting sites. Cultural and art associations in the border municipalities carried out entertainment programs throughout the day. These meetings are held on the basis of the agreement on border cooperation between SFRY and Bulgaria. The time and the venue is decided on by border commissions made up of representatives of neighboring municipalities of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0904 GMT 17 Jun 84 LD]

JOINT HUNGARIAN CULTURAL COMMITTEE -- Belgrade, June 28 (MTI) -- The 5th session of the Hungarian-Yugoslav cultural mixed committee concluded its work in Belgrade by signing a protocol in Belgrade Thursday. The protocol was signed by Ferenc Ratkai, deputy minister of culture and chairman of the Hungarian section, and Vladislav Radakovic, member of the Executive Committee of the Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province, chairman of the provincial cultural-educational committee and chairman of the Yugoslav section. The session discussed topical issues of the implementation of the two countries' inter-governmental scientific, educational and cultural work plan. It was agreed that the next session, to be held in Budapest in early 1985, would assess the implementation of the inter-governmental work plan and discuss the cooperation in the native tongue instruction of Serbo-Croatian and Slovene nationalities in Hungary and Hungarians in Yugoslavia. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 28 Jun 84 LD]

NEW KOSOVO TU PRESIDENT -- Pristina, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Council of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation today elected Dzemail] Dzibo, member of the council's Presidium, as the new president of the council for a period of 1 year. The council also decided to hold the 17th conference of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation in March 1986. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 27 Jun 84 LD]

NEW JOURNALISTS FEDERATION PRESIDENT -- Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia today elected Cedo Stojkovski, director of Skopje radio, as president of the Presidium of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia in lieu of Petar Karajanov who was recently elected president of the LC Skopje town committee. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 27 Jun 84 LD]